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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S  
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1872.

General Orders No. 61.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT relative to retired officers of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all officers of the United States Army who may hereafter be retired shall be retired upon the actual rank held by them at the date of retirement, and the thirty-second section of the act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S  
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1872.

General Orders No. 63.

In this order are published a joint resolution and an act of Congress donating condemned cannon and cannon-balls to certain organizations for monumental purposes.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1872.

General Orders No. 64.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I.—AN ACT for the completion and publication of the medical and surgical history of the rebellion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to have completed the Medical and Surgical History of the War, by the preparation in the office of the Surgeon-General of two volumes of eighteen hundred pages, in addition to the first volume already compiled and printed under authority of Congress, and he is hereby authorized to have executed as he may deem advisable, the necessary engraving and lithographing therefor, at an expense not to exceed sixty thousand dollars, which shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. That five thousand copies each of the second and third volumes be printed and bound by the Congressional Printer, to be distributed with the first volume already printed, as may be hereafter directed by Congress.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

II.—AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the acts approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, for supplying artificial limbs, or commutation for the same, to officers, soldiers, and seamen, shall apply to all officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted and hired men of the land and naval forces of the United States, who in the line of their duty as such, shall have lost limbs or sustained bodily injuries depriving them of the use of any of their limbs, to be determined by the Surgeon-General of the Army.

SEC. 2. That the transportation allowed for having artificial limbs fitted shall be furnished by the Quartermaster-General of the army, the cost of which shall be refunded from the appropriations for invalid pensions.

SEC. 3. That the term of five years specified in the first section of the act approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers," shall be held to commence in each case with the filing of the application under that act.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S  
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1872.

General Orders No. 65.

The following acts of Congress are published in this order:

I.—AN ACT "to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish and to protect national cemeteries,' approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," directing the Secretary of War to cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone, with the name of the soldier and the name of his State inscribed thereon; and to advertise for sealed proposals of bids for the making and erection of such headstones.

II.—AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to expend \$10,000 for the purpose of sinking an artesian well on the Fort D. A. Russell military reservation, in Wyoming Territory.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S  
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1872.

General Orders No. 66.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I.—AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to release twenty-five acres of the lands of the United States at Plattsburg, New York, to the New York and Canada Railroad Company, and for other purposes, approved June 8, 1872, is published in this order.

II.—AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, approved June 8, 1872, authorizing the sale, after appraisal, to the highest bidder, and at not less than the appraised value, nor at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, of the United States military reservation at Fort Walla-Walla, in the Territory of Washington.

III.—AN ACT to authorize the sale of certain public property, approved June 10, 1872. It authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to sell, in whole or in such subdivisions as shall, in his opinion, secure the greatest amount of money, either by public auction or by inviting proposals for the purchase thereof, and in either case to the highest bidder, all the arsenal lands and tenements belonging to the United States, at Rome, N. Y.; Vergennes, Vt.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Mount Vernon, Ala.; and Chattahoochee, Fla.; also the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, La.; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas; and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas; and a tract of forty acres of land, more or less, situated about two and one-half miles from the present United States arsenal at Augusta, Ga., which comprises the site of the old United States arsenal, and any adjoining land purchased by the so-called "Confederate States."

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S  
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1872.

General Orders No. 67.

The following acts of Congress are published in this order:

I.—AN ACT for the relief of the State of Connecticut and other States, authorizing the refunding to the State of Connecticut and the States similarly situated, of amounts paid to second assistant and other surgeons, for services rendered in connection with raising and organizing volunteers within the State during the Rebellion, are not admissible under the law, for the reason that the employment of the said medical officers was not authorized prior to the act of July 2, 1862.

II.—AN ACT to reimburse the State of Kansas, the sum of \$337,054 38, expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion, being the amount reported due to the State by James A. Hardie, J. D. Bingham, and T. H. Stanton, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War to examine and audit the claims of the said State.

III.—AN ACT to reimburse the State of Kentucky for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S  
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1872.

General Orders No. 68.

The following act of Congress is published in this order:

AN ACT making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers, harbors, and for other purposes.

The first section of this act makes appropriations for harbor improvements in the following States: New York, \$607,000; Michigan, \$569,000; Ohio, \$203,000; Maine, \$178,000; Connecticut, \$175,000; Massachusetts, \$172,500; Wisconsin, \$143,000; Maryland, \$143,000; Illinois, \$130,000; Vermont, \$111,300; California, \$125,000; North Carolina, \$110,000; Alabama, \$85,000; Rhode Island, \$70,000; Pennsylvania, \$55,000; Texas, \$51,000; Minnesota, Indiana, Georgia, each \$50,000; Delaware, \$47,000; South Carolina and Vermont, \$40,000 each; Louisiana, \$35,000; New Jersey, \$25,000; Florida, \$17,500; New Hampshire, \$10,000.

Improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and other rivers, \$1,990,500—in all, \$5,111,500.

For payment to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, for so much of all and singular its property and rights of property in and to the line of water communication between the Wisconsin river and the mouth of the Fox river, including its locks, dams, canals, and franchises as were under the act of Congress for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, approved July 7, 1870, reported by the Secretary of War to be needed in his communication to the House of Representatives, dated March 8, 1872, \$145,000.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at the following points, namely: At Keyport harbor, New Jersey; channel between Staten Island and New Jersey; at Cohansey creek, New Jersey; at Bear creek, Lake Ontario, New York; at Waddington harbor, New York; for a breakwater at Rouse's point, on Lake Champlain, New York; at Port Austin and Port Crescent, Michigan; at the mouth of Pensaukee river, Wisconsin; at Waukegan harbor, Illinois; the Machias river, Maine; at Wickford harbor and New Port harbor, Rhode Island; the east side of Providence river, between Field's point and Fox point, Rhode Island; at Port Orford, Oregon; at Estero bay, San Luis Obispo county, California; the mouths of Nomoni creek and Ocoquan river, Virginia; the bay or sound from Delaware line through Worcester county so Chincoteague inlet, Virginia, with a view to an inlet at or near a place called the Hommacks; for a ship-canal between the waters of Galveston bay and Saline lake, Texas; Chester river at Kent Island narrows, Maryland; Saint Francis river, from Greenville down, Missouri; Gasconade river, Missouri; Tombigbee river between Fulton and Columbus, Mississippi; harbor of Cedar Keys and channel to same, Florida; Niantic river, Connecticut; the bars at the outlet of Sabine pass, Texas; the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Ohio river;

west end of the pass at and near Blo Buck point, Texas; the bar at the mouth of the Sabine river, in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Belzora; at the mouth of the Nueces river, in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Boonville, at the point where the Angelica river falls into the Nueces river, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Patonia, Texas; at the mouth of the Trinity river, in Galveston bay, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Magnolia, Texas; Washington harbor, North Carolina; Edenton harbor, North Carolina; mouth of Mackay's creek, North Carolina; Chippewa river, up to Chippewa falls, Wisconsin; harbor at Swanton, Vermont; harbor at Galveston, Texas; at Apalachicola river, from Chattahoochee, Florida, to Apalachicola; at Chattahoochee river, from Columbus, Georgia, to Chattahoochee, Florida; at Flint river, from Albany, Georgia, to Chattahoochee, Florida; for survey of breakwater at Milford, Connecticut; mouth of Pine river, Michigan; the harbor of San Diego, California; mouth of Grand Calumet river, Indiana; Great Kanawha river, from the Great falls to the mouth, West Virginia; to complete the survey of the James river and Kanawha canal; for survey of Camden harbor, Maine; for a sea-wall or breakwater at Trinidad harbor, California; of the channel and bank at entrance of Salem harbor; on Merrimack river, Massachusetts, from Haverhill to Newburyport, including Duck Hole and Currier shoals; the New river, from the mouth of Greenbrier, in West Virginia, to the lead-mines, in Wythe county, Virginia; at St. Helena bar, in the Columbia river, Oregon; for survey for the removal of wrecks of gun-boats, steamers, and other obstructions placed in Yazoo river during the war, and for the resurvey of Savannah harbor; the Delaware river between Trenton and Easton; for the survey of the river St. Mary's, in Ohio and Indiana; for the survey of the Minnesota river above the mouth of the Yellow Medicine, Minnesota.

SEC. 3. That in the examinations or surveys of all points mentioned in the foregoing section, the Secretary of War be directed to ascertain, as far as practicable, the amount of tonnage of commercial business during the previous year at each point, together with such other facts as bear upon the question of the contemplated improvement, and that he communicate the same, together with his report of the examination or survey of such point, to Congress: *Provided*, That so much of the amount herewith appropriated for the survey of rivers and harbors as is requisite for contingencies, may be used for said purpose.

Approved June 10, 1872.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S  
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1872.

General Orders No. 69.

The following acts of Congress are published in this order:

I.—AN ACT to provide for the examination and payment of the claim of Albert Grant for damages sustained by said A. Grant and Company in the erection of a fire-proof store-house at Schuylkill arsenal, the alleged amount being \$47,000.

II.—AN ACT for the relief of Dr. John H. McQuown, of Illinois, authorizing the payment to him of \$1,020 for medical services.

III.—AN ACT for the relief of Seth M. Whitten, late private of the Fourth regiment Michigan Infantry.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S  
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1872.

General Orders No. 70.

The act of Congress to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the city of Red Wing, in the State of Minnesota, and to establish it as a post-road, approved June 10, 1872, is published in this order.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 5, 1872.

Circular.

The standard height of recruits for cavalry, artillery, and infantry will hereafter be five feet four inches, and upward. This will not be applicable to musicians or to recruits for colored regiments, the present regulations for enlisting whom still remain in force.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending July 15, 1872.

Tuesday, July 9.

Captain A. R. Chaffee, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, for the purpose of transferring public property at that post, for which he is responsible, to the proper officer, and upon completion of that duty will return to his proper station.

Under the provisions of paragraph 6, General Orders No. 99, November 13, 1867, from this office, establishing the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., Second Lieutenant William B. Weir is hereby transferred from Battery D to Battery C, Fifth Artillery, and will report for duty at his proper station without delay.

Wednesday, July 10.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare and forward, under proper charge, one hundred and fifty recruits to Omaha, Nebraska, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to the Third Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Discharged.—Private Louis Bernhart, Band of Sixteenth Infantry, and Recruit John Crooke.



**Released.**—Thomas Makin, now in confinement at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming Territory, as a deserter from the Thirteenth Infantry.

Thursday, July 11.

So much of Special Orders No. 144, June 22, 1872, from this office, as relates to Captain A. P. Blunt, assistant quartermaster, is hereby revoked, and he will comply with Special Orders No. 53, June 25, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, directing him to return immediately to Fort Buford, Dakota Territory.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain George H. Weeks, assistant quartermaster, will take post at Buffalo, N. Y., vice Captain William T. Howell, assistant quartermaster, and report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Lakes. Captain Howell will be designated by the Quartermaster-General for another station.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of July 28, 1866, First Lieutenant Eli L. Huggins, Second Artillery, is hereby detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Minnesota State University, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota, and will report accordingly.

Leave of absence for three months, from August 10, 1872, is hereby granted Captain Thomas Wilson, commissary of subsistence, with permission to go beyond sea.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant Thomas E. Merritt, Twenty-fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 96, May 17, 1872, from headquarters Department of Texas, is hereby extended five months, with permission to go beyond sea.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following changes in the stations and duties of engineer officers are hereby made: Major Nathaniel Michler is relieved from duty on the staff of Major-General Schofield, commanding Military Division of the Pacific; Captain Garrett J. Lydecker is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to Major-General Schofield, commanding Military Division of the Pacific, for duty on his staff; First Lieutenant James Mercur is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, and will proceed immediately to Willet's Point, New York, and report to Major H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers; Additional Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Willard is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers and temporary duty at the Military Academy, and will proceed to New York city and report to Lieutenant-Colonel John Newton, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his orders.

**Discharged.**—Private Frank Hocter, Company A, Eighth Infantry, and Sergeant Francis B. Lloyd, General Service U. S. Army.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the following officers of the Corps of Engineers with fuel and quarters while in this city, under paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 131, June 7, 1872, from this office, detailing them for duty upon the joint commission for the survey of the boundary line along the 49th parallel: Captain F. U. Farquhar, Captain W. J. Twining, First Lieutenant J. F. Gregory, Second Lieutenants F. V. Greene and C. F. Palfrey.

Friday, July 12.

Sergeant William Haycock, Company A, Fourth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him in Special Orders No. 26, July 10, 1872, from headquarters Post of Lexington, Kentucky, will return to his station at Lexington without unnecessary delay.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Sergeant Frank W. Bryant, Company G, Twentieth Infantry, with transportation from this city to Fort Ripley, Minnesota, the cost of which will be charged to the soldier upon the rolls of his company.

**Transferred.**—Private Augustus R. Sterling, Battery H, First Artillery, now in confinement at Key West, Florida, awaiting trial for desertion, to the Third Artillery.

**Discharged.**—Private Jerome Markle, alias John Mark, Battery E, Third Artillery; Musician Albino Abbiatti, Eighth Infantry; Private August C. Osterman, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Artillery.

Saturday, July 13.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain W. G. Wedemeyer, Sixteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 125, May 31, 1872, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

Leave of absence for six months, to date from June 27, 1872, is hereby granted Captain Frank Stanwood, Third Cavalry, with permission to go beyond sea.

Second Lieutenant John Pitman, Jr., Ordnance Department, is hereby relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, to take effect August 28, 1872, and will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance.

Superintendent P. P. Carroll, Chalmette National Cemetery, Louisiana, is hereby granted leave of absence for sixty days, from August 1, 1872.

**Discharged.**—Sergeant Samuel P. Carusi, General Service U. S. Army. The sum of \$102.30 will be stopped against the pay of this soldier; Recruit William Deisroth.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Andrew Raum, formerly private, Signal Service Detachment U. S. Army, with transportation from Philadelphia, Pa., to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home.

**Transferred.**—Private Dennis J. Daley, Company H, Second Cavalry, to Company B, Seventh Cavalry.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Monday, July 15, 1872.]

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company C, First Cavalry, from Fort Lapwai, I. T., to Camp McDermitt, Nev.  
Company G, First Cavalry from Camp Warner, Oregon, to Camp Bidwell, Cal.

Company L, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp near Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Dodge, Kas.

Headquarters Companies A, B, C, F, H, and K, Eighth Infantry, from David's Island, New York Harbor, to Department of Dakota.

Company H, Twelfth Infantry, from Camp McDermitt, Nev., to Camp Halleck, Nev.

Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, from Camp Bidwell, Cal., to Camp Warner, Oregon.

Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, to Fort Vancouver, W. T.

*Post discontinued.*—David's Island, New York Harbor.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.

Paymaster-General Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, announces that the retained pay withheld prior to July 1, 1872, will be paid on the discharge of the soldier, and its payment will be subject to the interpretations of laws existing prior to the passage of the act of May 15, 1872.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brigadier-General A. H. Terry: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—A meeting was held by the non-commissioned officers and privates of Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, on the evening of July 11, 1872, at their quarters, Ash Barracks, Nashville, Tenn., for the purpose of expressing their deep grief at the loss by death of their late comrade in arms, First Sergeant Samuel McCutcheon, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our late comrade and First Sergeant Samuel McCutcheon, who for the past five years has been a faithful friend, dutiful soldier, and an exemplary non-commissioned officer; therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the non-commissioned officers and privates of Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, in meeting assembled do deeply mourn for and feel the loss of one, who, by his kind actions and strict impartiality, had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact; and

*Resolved*, That by the death of First Sergeant Samuel McCutcheon, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, the service has lost a good and faithful soldier and non-commissioned officer, and we, his comrades, a friend, whose heart ever throbbed with kindly feeling for a fellow comrade in distress; and

*Resolved*, That we deeply and sincerely feel for the family of the deceased in this their affliction, where death, with his ruthless hand, has taken from them a son and brother in his young manhood, who, had he been spared, would have doubtless been the staff and star of their old age; and

*Resolved*, That one copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, one to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication, and one to be put on file in the company office.

GEORGE E. TUCKER, Secretary.

**Sixth Infantry.**—A despatch from Savannah, Ga., July 14, announces that Sergeant Robert E. Carr shot and instantly killed Thermann Jordan, of Fort Pulaski, on the night of July 13. Both belonged to the Sixth United States Artillery. Carr was arrested and lodged in jail.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Surgeon James Simmons, U. S. Army, was ordered July 6 to relieve Surgeon John S. Randolph, U. S. Army, as medical director of this department. Surgeon Randolph, upon being relieved, will be governed by the orders which he has received from the Adjutant-General's office.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—Colonel D. S. Stanley July 9 was relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers appointed to select and recommend a site for a new post to be constructed on the west bank of the Missouri river, at or in the immediate vicinity of the Northern Pacific railroad crossing of that river, by S. O. No. 65, e. s., from department headquarters, and Colonel T. L. Crittenden, Seventeenth Infantry, was detailed in his stead.

**Fort Snelling, Minn.**—A General Court-martial met at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 10. Detail for the court: Colonel George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry; Captain Hamilton Lieber, military storekeeper U. S. Army; Captain William Fletcher, First Lieutenants L. M. Morris and T. W. Lord, and Second Lieutenant Herbert Cushman, Twentieth Infantry. First Lieutenant S. E. Carncross, Twentieth Infantry, judge-advocate.

**Eighth Infantry.**—The commanding officer of the six companies of the Eighth Infantry en route for duty in this department July 5 was ordered with his command, as soon as practicable after its arrival at Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Rice, D. T., reporting to Colonel D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, for duty as a part of the escort in course of preparation under his command for the protection of an engineering party of the Northern Pacific railroad, organized for the survey of the line of that road from the Missouri river crossing to the Yellowstone river, at or near the mouth of Powder river.

**Twentieth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days July 5 was granted First Lieutenant L. M. Morris, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of sixty days.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Second Lieutenant C. C. Morrison, Sixth Cavalry, having reported at headquarters District of New Mexico, in compliance with paragraph 1 of S. O. No. 100, e. s., Department of the Missouri, was announced as acting engineer officer of the District of New Mexico July 1.

The following are the members of the staff headquarters Department of the Missouri: Personal—Captain William McKee Dunn, Jr., Second Artillery, aide-de-camp; Captain C. S. Isley, Seventh Cavalry, aide-de-camp. Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, assistant adjutant-general; Colonel Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general; Major D. G. Swaim, judge-advocate; Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, chief quartermaster (on leave of absence); Major M. R. Morgan, chief commissary; Major Glover Perin, surgeon U. S. Army, medical director; Captain J. V. De Hanne, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, attending surgeon; Major F. E. Hunt, chief paymaster; First Lieutenant Ernest H. Ruffner, engineer officer. The following are the stations of officers of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence,

Medical, and Pay departments connected with the department:

**Quartermaster's Department.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Meyers, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster, District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.; Major J. G. Chandler, quartermaster, U. S. Army, depot quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Captain A. J. McGonnigle, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, depot quartermaster, Fort Union, N. M.; Captain E. B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster, depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri; Captain E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster, Camp Supply, I. T.; Captain A. S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster, Fort Riley, Kansas; Captain John Livers, military storekeeper, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

**Subsistence Department.**—Captain William A. Elderkin, commissary of Subsistence, Pueblo, C. T.; Captain W. H. Nash, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary, District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

**Medical Department.**—Surgeons (Majors) D. L. Magruder, St. Louis, Mo.; B. J. D. Irwin, Fort Riley, Kansas; C. T. Alexander, chief medical officer District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.; B. E. Fryer, Fort Union, N. M. Assistant Surgeons (Captains)—J. H. Janeway, Fort Hays, Kansas; J. C. G. Happersett, Fort Garland, C. T.; A. A. Woodhull, Fort Lyon, C. T.; J. W. Brewer, Fort Harker, Kansas; W. S. Tremaine, Fort Dodge, Kansas; R. S. Vickery, Fort Wingate, N. M.; J. V. De Hanne, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; W. J. Wilson, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Charles Styer, Fort Stanton, N. M.; Alfred Delaney, Fort Selden, N. M.; W. H. King, Fort Wallace, Kansas; S. G. Cowdrey, Camp Supply, I. T. Acting Assistant Surgeons—T. B. Chase, in the field, Kansas; J. H. Collins, Fort Larned, Kansas; H. Duane, Tierra Amerilla, N. M.; A. N. Ellis, Tuleosa Valley, N. M.; A. T. Fitch, Camp Supply, I. T.; A. J. Gray, Fort Cummings, N. M.; W. B. Lyon, Fort McRae, N. M. (on leave); J. J. Marston, Drywood Creek, S. E. Kansas; R. H. McKay, Limestone Creek, S. E. Kansas; C. B. Parkhurst and M. M. Shearer, in the field, Kansas; W. E. Sabin, Camp Supply, I. T.; J. Symington, Albuquerque, N. M.; H. G. Tidemann, Fort Craig, N. M.; H. S. Turrill, in the field, N. M.; W. O. Taylor and A. C. Van Dusen, Leavenworth City, Kansas.

**Pay Department.**—Majors R. A. Kinzie, Chicago, Illinois; James B. M. Potter, Santa Fe, N. M.; William A. Rucker, St. Louis, Missouri; Nicholas Vedder, Leavenworth City, Kansas; Edmund H. Brooke, Leavenworth City, Kansas; Asa B. Carey, Santa Fe, N. M.; David Taylor, Leavenworth City, Kansas; Frank Bridgman, Santa Fe, N. M.

**District of New Mexico.**—The following is the roster of this district, Colonel Gordon Granger, Fifteenth Infantry, commanding, headquarters Santa Fe, New Mexico: District staff—First Lieutenant W. J. Sartle, Fifteenth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel F. Myers, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Captain William H. Nash, Subsistence Department, chief commissary; Major C. T. Alexander, surgeon U. S. Army, chief medical officer; Major J. B. M. Potter, Pay Department, paymaster. Posts—Fort Bayard, N. M.; Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Devin; Fort Craig, N. M., Captain J. H. Stewart; Fort Cummings, N. M., Captain C. Steelhammer; Fort Garland, C. T., Major A. J. Alexander; Fort Selden, N. M., Major D. R. Clendenin; Fort Stanton, N. M., Captain J. F. Randlett; Fort Union, N. M., Colonel J. Irwin Gregg; Fort Wingate, N. M., Major W. R. Price; Fort McRae, N. M., Captain G. Shorkley; Tuleosa Valley, N. M., First Lieutenant M. P. Buffum. Independent posts—Fort Dodge, Kansas, Major R. I. Dodge; Fort Hays, Kansas, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones; Fort Larned, Kansas, Captain H. B. Bristol; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Colonel N. A. Miles; Fort Lyon, C. T., Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Brooke; Fort Riley, Kansas, First Lieutenant W. M. Wallace; Fort Wallace, Kansas, Captain Louis T. Morris; Camp Supply, I. T., Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson; S. E. Kansas, Captain J. J. Upham; summer camp near Fort Hays, Kansas, Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Neill.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—Died on the 20th of June, at Nashville, Tenn., Lieutenant W. J. Reese, Sixth Cavalry. Lieutenant Reese entered the Volunteer Service in June, 1862, before he was sixteen years of age, and served until February, 1865, leaving his regiment at that time to accept an appointment at West Point. He entered the Military Academy the same year, and graduated with credit in the class of '69. While a cadet, his genial disposition, his self-denying liberality, and unquestioned honor, made him the friend and favorite of all who knew him. After graduation, he served with his regiment, principally in Texas, until he left it never to return. His manliness, conscientious discharge of duty, and soldierly bearing made him an available reputation in his regiment. His regimental pride was that of the true soldier. He hoped and believed almost to his dying moment that he would live to rejoin it. He had the best medical attendance; but his death was inevitable, being produced by abscess on the liver. Lieutenant Reese was in the 27th year of his age. In his death his regiment lose an excellent officer, the country a faithful servant, his acquaintances a true friend. Lieut. Reese had just been promoted to first lieutenant, vice Borthwick, deceased, which carried him to Troop M; Second Lieutenant H. P. Perrine, to be first lieutenant, vice Reese, deceased, which carries him to Troop M. Lieutenant Perrine was ordered July 12 to join his proper company at Fort Lyon, C. T.

**Eighth Cavalry.**—Major W. R. Price July 12 was relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial convened at Santa Fe, N. M., by paragraph 1, S. O. No. 105, e. s., from department headquarters, and Captain A. B. Wells detailed in his stead.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect when his services can be dispensed with by his post commander, July 6 was granted Surgeon E. P. Vollum, Medical Department.



Upon the recommendation of the medical director of the department, Hospital Steward Henry C. Reed July 9 was assigned to duty at camp on the Red Willow, and will report, without delay to the commanding officer of that station.

Captain W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, was ordered July 3 to send his assistant, Mr. Louis von Froben, to Fort Fetterman to make surveys of the post, hay and wood reservations at that place. Such escorts as may be necessary for Mr. von Froben while en route to Fort Fetterman will be furnished by the commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell as far as Fort Laramie, and beyond that point by the commanding officer of the latter post. Escorts for the surveys will be furnished by the commanding officer of Fort Fetterman, and for the return trip by the commanding officer of Fort Fetterman as far as Fort Laramie, and by the commanding officer of the latter post from that point to Cheyenne.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—Captain Gilbert S. Carpenter and First Lieutenant Charles B. Western, Fourteenth Infantry, July 8 were detailed as additional members of the General Court-martial instituted by paragraph 3, S. O. No. 63, c. s., from headquarters Department of the Platte.

**Third Cavalry.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Cuvier Grover, Third Cavalry, was ordered July 10 to proceed without delay to Fort Laramie, W. T., and assume command temporarily of that post, and of the District of the Black Hills.

**Ninth Infantry.**—Major E. F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry, was ordered July 10 to proceed to Camp Vincent and assume command of the same during the temporary absence of Major N. B. Sweitzer, Second Cavalry.

A despatch from Salt Lake City, July 16, reports that telegraphic information had just reached that city announcing that Indian Agent Dodge and Colonel Nugent, of the Thirteenth Infantry, had several stormy interviews with a large body of Indians in the southern part of the Territory yesterday and to-day. The Indians seemed determined to hold out for a long time, and the great body of them took to the hills. After considerable effort on the part of the United States official, a number of the chiefs finally promised, the second time, to return to their reservations. General Morrow hopes this will prevent war. A special to the Salt Lake Evening Journal says: "The Navajoes are not hostile, but the Elk Utes are troublesome and threaten a general war."

J. W. Daniel, Indian Agent for the Sioux, has sent a letter to General Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that when Little Wound left for Washington, he sent men north to speak with the Indians on the Yellowstone in behalf of peace. One of these messengers has come in, and reports their mission generally successful. Mr. Daniels was to start for Fort Peck to meet General Cowen on the 8th of the present month, and Red Dog, High Wolf, and Two Elk were to accompany him. About sixty lodges of Spotted Tail's people have crossed the North Platte going south. Several lodges attempted to leave the Red Cloud agency, but were turned back by their chiefs and the soldiers. Red Cloud sent a letter to the Northern Sioux, in which he says: "I carried on the war against the whites until I went to see my great father two years ago. My great father spoke good to me. I told my people his words, and they have listened. I went to see my great father a second time. He gave me good advice. I asked for many things for my people. He gave me these things. All the whites spoke well to me. I shall not go to war any more with the whites. I shall do as my great father says, and make my people listen. Listen to me and not go to war any more. You must carry on the war yourself. I am done. Make no more trouble for our great father. His heart is good. Be friends to him and he will provide for you. Your old people and children will not starve. Take his hand and hold it fast."

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-General C. C. Angur:** Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

**Tenth Cavalry.**—Major Geo. W. Schofield, of the Tenth Cavalry, commanding at Fort Sill, under date of June 12, encloses a correspondence between himself and Indian agent, Mr. Laurie Tatem, in relation to the stealing of 120 mules from the troops north of Camp Supply, by the Kiowa Indians, and the efforts made to recover the mules. A letter from one of the government scouts at Camp Supply states, that it was done by six men and one woman, all Kiowas. The Cheyenne Indians had since brought in 25 of the mules. Major Schofield says the man referred to by Mr. Tatem as having been killed near this post, on the 4th inst., was undoubtedly killed by Kiowas. The party is said to have been led by a son of Santanta, who was killed last year when Gen. Sherman was at the post. Friendly Indians, who saw the party after the killing, report that it was done to avenge the death of Santanta, and that they are now satisfied, having killed three citizens and one soldier. He expresses himself satisfied that other depredations were committed by the same party. Gen. Angur endorses this as follows: "We will wait the result of the council, though I expect nothing from it." Gen. Sheridan's endorsement is as follows: "I doubt very much if the mules stolen will be returned, and I know that the Indians who committed the within-mentioned murders will not be punished by their own people. We can never stop the wild Indians from murdering and stealing until we punish them. If a white man in this country commits a murder, we hang him; if he steals a horse, we put him in the penitentiary. If an Indian commits these crimes, we give him better fare and more blankets. I think I may with reason say that under this policy the civilization of the wild red man will progress slowly."

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General Geo. G. Meade:** Headquarters, Philadelphia.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

**Brig.-Gen. I. McDowell:** Headquarters cor. Green & Houston St., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending July 16,

1872: Colonel R. H. K. Whiteley, Ordnance Corps; Colonel G. W. Getty, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Corps; Lieutenant A. W. Vogdes, Fourth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pope, U. S. Army; Lieutenant W. L. Sherwood, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant J. L. Johnston, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. H. Rice, Seventeenth Infantry.

**Fort McHenry, Md.**—The commanding officer of Fort McHenry, Md., July 8 was ordered to send an officer of his command to Fort Foote, Md., with orders to report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary court-martial duty, and to remain there until the court-martial is dissolved by the commanding officer Fort Foote, when he will rejoin his proper station.

**Third Artillery.**—Leave of absence for eighteen days, to take effect on the adjournment *sine die* of the General Court-martial of which he has been detailed a member, has been granted Captain E. R. Warner.

**First Artillery.**—Second Lieutenant James E. Bell, Battery D, at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, has been promoted to be first lieutenant, vice Rathbone, resigned, which carries him to Battery M, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Barber, Battery E, at Fort Wood, New York harbor, to be first lieutenant of the same battery, vice Counselman, resigned.

**Fifth Artillery.**—The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery, by his post commander, was extended five days, July 5.

**Fort Sullivan, Me.**—The commanding officer Fort Sullivan, Me., July 12 was directed to send an officer of his command to Fort Preble, Portland, Me., with orders to report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary court-martial duty, and to remain there until the court-martial is dissolved by the commanding officer Fort Preble, when he will rejoin his proper station.

**Military Academy.**—The Secretary of War to-day has ordered Cadet Scott, of the third class at the Military Academy, to be suspended one year for hazing one of the new cadets.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

**Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke:** Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

**First Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days July 9 was granted Second Lieutenant Charles A. Booth.

**First Artillery.**—The leave of absence for seven days granted Major C. L. Best, First Artillery, in S. O. No. 60, c. s., headquarters Madison Barracks, N. Y., was extended three days, July 15.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

**First Cavalry.**—Paragraphs I. and II., S. O. No. 85 c. s., Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, directing Company C, to proceed to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and Company G, to Camp Warner, Oregon, and directing four Companies of this command to be held in readiness to march to Montana, were countermanded July 2.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Captain May H. Stacey's Company, H, at Camp McDermitt, Nevada, July 2, was ordered to Camp Halleck, Nevada.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—Among the bills passed by the last Congress was one for the relief of S. P. Jocelyn, formerly of this regiment. This officer was on duty with General Hazen in the Indian Territory at the time of the general muster out of officers in January, 1871. By the omission of General Hazen, who left for Europe, he was not reported as being on that duty, and the division commander sent up his name to be placed on the list of officers to be mustered out. As soon as the error was discovered haste was made to correct it. General Hazen attempted to have it corrected by the Secretary of War. The application for the correction of the error was indorsed by General Pope and by General Hancock, as well as by some others of the best officers in our service. On the facts becoming known to the President, he immediately reappointed Lieutenant Jocelyn in the Army as a second lieutenant, that being the only vacancy in which he could be appointed. This bill provides that when there shall be a vacancy in the rank of first lieutenant in his regiment—the rank which he held when he was mustered out—Lieutenant Jocelyn shall be promoted to fill that vacancy. Acting Assistant Surgeon Washington West, U. S. Army, July 5, was ordered to accompany G. Company, as medical officer, from San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Vancouver, W. T. First Lieutenant Edward B. Rheem, Company C, July 8, was assigned to the command of the recruits of his Regiment ordered to the Department of the Columbia, by S. O. No. 114, c. s., Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the Department after his arrival at Fort Vancouver. Colonel Robert S. Granger, July 3, was directed to report in person to the commanding officer, Department of the Columbia, for orders. The Regimental Staff and the Non-Commissioned Staff and Band of the Regiment, the enlisted men on duty at the Regimental Headquarters, and all enlisted men at Angel Island for Companies B, C, H, and I, were ordered to Fort Vancouver, on the Steamer which was to leave for Portland about the 12th instant. Majors J. H. Nelson and Robert Morrow, paymasters, U. S. Army, on duty in Department of Arizona, on and after September 1, will be stationed respectively at Prescott and Tucson, A. T. Captain Thomas S. Dunn's Company, D, at Camp Bidwell, California, July 2, was ordered to Camp Warner, Oregon. Captain H. M. Smith's Company, G, proceeded on the Steamer of July 5, to Fort Vancouver, W. T.

**Camp Bidwell, California.**—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Camp Bidwell, California, the 24th of June, by virtue of S. O. No. 100, c. s., headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Whea'n, Twenty-first Infantry, is president, and First Lieutenant James E. Wilson, Second Artillery, judge-advocate, dissolved July 3.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

**Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook:** Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

New York has been honored by the visit of a party of Apache Indians under the charge of General Howard, who has taken them to see all the sights, including an orthodox religious meeting, where an appeal was made on behalf of the salvation of their souls. The party consists of the following chiefs: Apaches—Miguel, Pedro and Ess-eal-to-se-le, representing 1,500 Indians; Pinal Apache—Santos, representing 1,200 Indians; Penas tribe—Antonito, (son of Antonio, chief), and Louis Morago (who acts as interpreter in Spanish), representing 6,000 Indians; Pappago tribe—Ascencion, representing 10,000 Indians; Mojaves tribe—Jose Pakota and Charles Avathaw. They have visited Washington for the purpose of ratifying the peace, entered into on the 23d of May last. The delegation is in charge of General Howard, and Dr. Bendell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with Messrs. May and Butcher as interpreters. A Mexican, called Ascencion, who, when seven years of age, was captured by the Indians, and who has been with them now over thirty years, also acts as interpreter.

#### THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in response to the toast, "The Army of the United States"—General Belknap, Secretary of War, spoke as follows:

**GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:**—It is a felicitous day for this glad meeting of old army friends. It is a significant occasion, upon which to respond to the sentiment expressed: The Army of the United States! The day which celebrates the signing of the declaration of free thought and action, made by the heroes of Continental times, opens in memory the record of the deeds of the fathers of the land. It reminds us of the exalted self-denial which marked the conduct and shaped the career of that "noble army of martyrs" from which the regiments of the Revolution came. The occasion calls together men who—companions in war and in the dangers of field duty and of active campaigns, separating in peace, and following here and there the diligent occupations of busy life—leave the labors of the day and rally here, to give their hands to messmates with that hearty greeting which only soldiers know, and, in imagination soldiers still, to hail old friends, to fight old battles, to live again the life that made them brothers, and to say kind words of comrades who have gone to the eternal camp. Welcome be the meeting to us who once were of the Army of the United States; for the stars on the flag seem brighter, and the blue seems deeper, and the stripes more crimson, as its folds wave to-day—not over battle-fields and marching divisions and gleaming guns and batteries built for war—but over brothers gathered in peaceful communion and bound by ties which only soldiers know—the bonds of mutual happiness, now made stronger by the recollection of danger suffered in the past, and of triumphs won when we were soldiers together in the Army of the Tennessee.

The Army of the United States needs no eulogy from me or any man. The fields on which it has fought, in the mention of their names, command a responsive tribute to its gallantry from every heart. Like the deeds of your first commander, now its commander-in-chief, its achievements tell, in silence, its own glorious history. And were its acts to be recounted, you would hear, muffled and subdued only by time, but still distinct and clear, the thunders of the guns of Lundy's Lane and of Niagara, of Cherubusco and Chapultepec, and of all those battles of the rebellion where, side by side with the citizen soldiery of the land, it fought for the right and did its part for the safety of the nation.

Many of us are old enough to remember the depressing influence of that cloud of gloom and uncertainty which hung over the country early in the Mexican war—when in the expectation that there would soon be a collision near the Rio Grande, between the opposing forces, there was undisguised doubt as to the result. The American Army was small, unequal in numbers to the foe, and untried in action. From the halls of Congress and from the meetings of the people had come open expressions of apprehension. News came but slowly. Enterprise had, not then, as now, laid roads of iron on which the steaming messengers could move in their swift course from the borders of the land, and there were few wires on which the lightning could flash their instantaneous story. But though the people doubted, there was no faltering hesitation in that little band, whose valor and discipline and readiness for conflict were equal to the peril which was around them. Soon the glad tidings of battles fought and bravely won aroused the nation—the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca where Duncan fought and Ringgold fell—gave spirit to the depressed, and were a full denial of those undefined charges of faithfulness and incompetency upon which the changes had so long been rung. "If the enemy oppose my march, in whatever force, I shall fight him," where the defiant words of their rough and ready leader, and this army placed another leaf in the chaplet of America's victories. All honor, then, to the Army of the United States—regular and volunteer—for when danger threatened and the country calls, the young men will gather at the drum's earliest beating and unite like patriots in the common cause.

Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee! what day could be designated for our meeting which would recall more vividly than this the memories of our martial life? On the 4th of July, 1862, in the second year of the rebellion, our flag was flying and giving grateful comfort to loyal men in every State of the Union. Nine years ago to-day, as the cheers were taken up by regiment after regiment and rolled along the lines, they told us that the stronghold of the South was ours. Time speeds along so rapidly that we can scarce believe that so many days are between us and that happy hour, when the shouts of those thousands proclaimed our victory



achieved. And though our banners are bright to-night, none, in all their glory, can ever be dearer to us than those torn and tattered flags, soiled and worn in march and action, which waved over the captured works of Vicksburg.

Those days of war are gone. The country grows beyond our highest hope. Great roads of iron reach out and tie the States together in eternal union. The links are stronger as the chain extends. In the assurance of lasting peace we gather in these meetings with our faith in the endurance of the nation's life, made firmer as the years roll on.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN INTERVIEWED.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *World* who has been interviewing General Sherman in Geneva, Switzerland, gives account of a conversation with him, from which we take the following sage criticism on European ways and things:

Correspondent—You had good opportunities, General, of contrasting civilization with itself and even with barbarism; you penetrated, I understand, as far as Tiflis, in Georgia?

The General—Yes, and in some parts of the Russian Empire I undoubtedly saw a wild lot of people. I can assure you that even in the rather remote districts of Russia I reached, I found churches, schools, and all the essential institutions of a growing civilization. I hardly saw any country—always excepting my own—which is so manifestly growing under one's eyes. All sorts of great experiments seem to be in progress, social experiments prevailing, but not a few of the political kind. It is not generally known, for instance, that in Russia there has existed for centuries, and still exists to-day, the type of that communal organization which appears to have such fascination for the Paris "Reds." With the Russians it is an institution dating from a period, if not of barbarism, at least of the dawn of civilization.

The commune there sprang from the natural and indeed almost inevitable association of the country people living in a particular district. Before railways were made, and when there were fewer roads than now, such a little community would be almost completely isolated.

It was only a larger family living in the wilderness, and living under such conditions as made individual enterprise nearly impossible. A division of duties took place in accordance with these conditions. The men worked in common at some one trade, and the produce of their united labor was sold once a year at one of the great fairs, generally Nijni Novgorod. One of their number represented their interests at the sale, canvassed for new orders from the merchants, bought what stock of household goods the community wanted from abroad, and on his return divided the balance equally among the workers, after keeping for himself (by general consent) a somewhat larger share. This was the head man of the village, perfectly distinct from the great lord or owner of the serfs, to whom also a certain percentage of the common yield was paid. This headman of the village was originally entirely devoted to the interests of his friends and clients, but gradually the Government established a kind of first claim on his services by investing him with certain official powers. But the communal institution still exists in some districts, though it has of course been somewhat modified by the many changes incidental to emancipation. Its great principle is, if not exactly a common, at least a kind of equal ownership of the soil. A man on his coming of age has a certain share of land allotted to him, and when the community has so increased as to have used up all of its allotable land a new commune is founded in another district.

This offshoot retains the name of its parent stock, and, in like manner, all the offshoots from it bear some common designation; so that you have a perfect genealogy of communities, all pointing to an origin in a very limited number indeed. The facility with which the people obtain a kind of part ownership in the land is a very noticeable thing in Russia, and it points to a future in that country in some respects not unlike that of the United States.

C.—Did you see the Emperor?

G.—Yes, and was very cordially received by him. He gave me the impression of a worker, and I may say the same thing of nearly all the sovereigns with whom I have come in personal contact. The sense of a great responsibility for the welfare of the many populations under his rule is very apparent in the Czar; and, on the other hand, their reverence and affection for him seem truly unbounded. Whatever we may think of the future of this country, there can be no question that its present form of government is the one most suited to its present needs. I suppose every form of government may be made a good one by being faithfully administered, and the administration in Russia seems to pursue no other end than the general good of the people. It is at present too young a country (in a certain sense) for a theoretical perfection of polity. If twenty men had to make a clearing in a forest, their first care would most certainly not be the creation of a double chamber, and an elaborate judicial system with checks and counter-checks against the abuses of law and power. They would most probably vest all the functions of government in one of their number, subject to such rude but effectual checks as that of their own competence to dispense with him whenever they pleased. And that done, they would lay hold of their axes and set to work in the lumber. Russia on its own mighty scale is very much in the same position. There is so much for the people to do, that a very simple and primitive form of government suffices for them. There are so many material problems to solve, that the great mass of the nation have neither leisure nor inclination for political speculation. Asia has to be united to Europe by roads, by telegraphs, by identity of social life and manners. Whole provinces have to be peopled, surveyed, planted, or cleared. Capitals have to be built, towns made out of villages, and villages out of rows of tents. In the older countries of Europe all this has been accomplished, and the

problem is what is to be done with the accumulations of labor? When Russia becomes like Italy, or Spain, that question may arise in its turn, but there is no immediate prospect of it just now. The government is fully on a level of intelligence with even the most civilized parts of the empire, and to the least civilized in its guiding, sustaining, promoting power, it must seem like an emanation of superior intelligence. For this reason, I suppose, one hears of so few serious rebellions among the many races subject to the Russian sway. The needs of these races are so great, and their own helplessness is so extreme that they must be bound by the strongest tie to the power which supplies them with that initiative in civilization which they could never find in themselves.

C.—I suppose you found a very different state of things in Egypt?

G.—By no means. In Egypt, too, the Khedive (from whom I received the most marked attention and civility) is a ruler who personally superintends the work of government. He is well educated and a perfect man of the world, fully alive to the fact that his own interest lies in furthering the development of his people. He takes an active interest in trade and manufactures. He is one of the greatest sugar planters in his own dominions. During our civil war, you will remember, he set to work to raise cotton for the English market. When the war was finished the Egyptian trade in cotton came nearly to a standstill, but a very handsome profit had been made out of it in the meantime. Then the land reverted to its original uses, and the old cotton fields were planted for produce better suited to climate and soil. The growing of sugar is now the Khedive's favorite scheme. I called on him one day and found him sitting at a table covered with several varieties of cane, and specimen jars of the sugar extracted from them. He laughed and said I might suppose he had turned grocer, and then he went on to talk about his plantations, and showed as much practical knowledge as if he had been at that kind of farming all his life.

C.—Does the government seem to be suited to the people?

G.—Looking at the country as a whole—yes. But the Khedive's position as a kind of tributary of the Porte, naturally prevents him from ordering matters exactly as he might wish, and he has another difficulty of a peculiar kind. Most of the great powers have established by treaty the power of their own consular courts over their own subjects throughout his dominions. That is to say, an Englishman, American, or Frenchman committing an offence is not answerable to the Egyptian law, or is at least not answerable to an Egyptian authority, but to the consular court of his own nation. This is a great grievance with the Khedive and not unnaturally so. A foreigner is generally held to be subject to the laws of the country in which he lives. I believe that certain very gross irregularities of the Egyptian tribunals originally led to the establishment of these consular courts, but the Khedive's contention is that a better state of things exists at the present day, and that after the many proofs his government has given of a progressive spirit, he ought to be allowed to be master of his own house.

C.—Did you see the King of Italy, General?

G.—Yes; I was presented to him at an official reception, and I met Prince Humbert several times in Rome.

C.—And, of course, you were introduced to the great William of Prussia?

G.—No. When I reached Berlin, the Court was occupied with a high ceremonial christening of one of the princesses of the royal house. I was informed that at a review to be held afterwards I might be presented to His Majesty, but I was unfortunately prevented from attending the review.

C.—But I suppose you saw something of the Prussian army?

G.—You may be sure I did not fail to do that. It is unquestionably the finest army in the world, and no wonder, if we consider the years it has taken them to make it. It is a perfect machine of war. The men who have recreated it have made every separate force, aptitude, and impulse that can contribute to military success the subject of the most rigorously scientific study. Originality is only a new form of truth, and truth is generally the reward of painstaking thought. By hard thinking and close observation of the mental as well as the bodily habits of men, the Prussians have established a system exactly adapted to their national traditions, temperament, and moral and political organization. The same study would yield other results as applied to other countries, and therefore an imitation of the Prussian scheme in its details instead of in its spirit would in my opinion be a mistake. The most striking thing about it is the new recognition it has given to individuality in the soldier. The army is an aggregate of localized and therefore individualized corps, and every man in every corps is taught to combine a sense of personal responsibility and of self-reliance with the instinct of military obedience. It is not only an army of thousands, but an army of units. And this I take to be the nicest military problem in the whole range. It has often been talked about before, but perhaps never fairly grappled with. I do not say the Prussians have completely solved it; but they have gone further than any other nation I know of. You may talk contemptuously of the Prussian drilling; but their idea seems to be to drill men to do without drill: in fact they have made their drilling so thorough that it has become a kind of synonym for the aggregate of all the forces of their varied culture, and that culture has the union of the most thorough individuality with the most thorough subordination for its highest end and aim.

The late discovery of the systematic frauds practised by the British ships' stewards of many harbors and vessels on the home station, giving rise at the time to a series of courts-martial which convicted several of the offenders, has induced the Admiralty to consider the expediency of advancing the stewards to the grade of warrant officers.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

CAPTAIN BLAKE, of the *Alaska*, is at Shanghai as the senior officer of the United States in China.

THE U. S. steamer *Nantasket* arrived at Portsmouth Navy-yard on Monday, July 8, from Portland, for general repairs.

THE U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, from Norfolk, Va., arrived at Portland, Me., on Wednesday, July 10, for orders.

THE U. S. frigate *Colorado* has sailed for Hakodadi, with General Capron on board, to take a look at Yezo and the Kurile Islands.

COMMODORE A. L. CASE, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard July 16, and was received with a salute of thirteen guns.

ADMIRAL ALDEN of the European fleet, who has been visiting London, rejoined his fleet at Spithead, July 16. The fleet will sail for Antwerp and Hamburg.

A DESPATCH from London, July 15, reports that the city of Southampton will soon give a grand banquet to Admiral Alden and the officers of the American fleet.

THE U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived at the Portsmouth Navy-yard Friday, July 12, having on board Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, and a class of thirteen cadet engineers who are out for practice.

ASSISTANT Paymaster L. G. Boggs, of the *Frolic*, has not recovered the valuable relic stolen from him lately, and was unable to prosecute the person arrested on circumstantial evidence or suspicion of having stolen it.

THE number of midshipmen from the Annapolis naval school who are on board the ship *Constellation*, is one hundred, comprising the first and second classes of the school. Her complement of men is two hundred, all told.

ORDERS for work at the Brooklyn yard have not yet been received. The Naval appropriations were due on the first of the month and orders have been daily expected but are dilatory in coming. There are now about 1,200 men employed.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER H. H. GORRINGE, U. S. Navy, now attached to the Hydrographic Bureau, Navy Department, is engaged in the preparation of a valuable work on the coast lines of Brazil, with especial reference to the correction of charts, and embracing the professional observation of a three years' cruise in South American waters.

LEAVE has been given to Commander W. H. Macomb to intervene for a share in the prize money to be paid for the destruction of the rebel ram *Albatross*, he, at the time of her capture (October, 1864), being in command of a division of the North Atlantic Squadron, and having furnished men and boats to Lieutenant Cushing, by whom the ram was destroyed.

THE U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa*, Lieutenant D. G. McRitchie commanding, with Rear-Admiral Melancthon Smith on board arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard July 16, from Boston, with a draft of fifty-five for the *Omaha* fitting out at Philadelphia, and for which place the *Tallapoosa* left July 18, she will from there go to Norfolk and return to Washington where she will remain for awhile, that place being her headquarters.

A DESPATCH from the South Sea Islands reports that Commander R. W. Meade, of the *Narragansett*, in behalf of our Government, has taken possession of Tutuila, one of the Samoan group or Navigator's Islands. There has been an American colony on these islands for some time, and urgent applications have been made to our Government for protection and mail facilities. The colonies grow cotton, sugar, coffee, and other sub-tropical products, and claim that their exports should be exempt from duty at American ports.

THE new engine in the steam engineering department, Navy-yard, Mare Island, was tried June 29, and did not prove entirely satisfactory. Fifty ship carpenters were taken on at this yard, and one hundred men suspended in the department of yards and docks; it is probable they will soon be reinstated, as the machinery in the saw mill and ship joiners' shop was started July 1, and the work of construction and repair begins to look lively. A new steam fire engine—"Farragut"—for service in the yard, has been sent on from the East. The officers of the yard have moved into their new quarters.

THE U. S. Navy at present consists of 60 steamers, 25 wooden sailing vessels, 51 monitors or iron-clads, and 25 tugs. Of the steamers 34 are doing duty on our various fleets, carrying in the aggregate 383 guns; 46 are laid up at the various yards, 1 is on the lakes, 4 are unassigned and the others are being repaired, used as receiving ships or on some special service. The monitors are all laid up at League Island, New Orleans, and Washington, except the *Terror*, attached to the North Atlantic fleet. The 28 tugs are used about the various Navy-yards and naval stations. Of the 46 vessels laid up a majority of them can be prepared for sea at a small expense, but as the number of seamen is limited by act of Congress, they cannot be sent abroad, as no further enlistments can be made. The North Atlantic fleet has 6 vessels, the South Atlantic 4, the European 6, the Pacific 9, and the Asiatic 0, making the total number of United States vessels abroad 34.

THE Fourth Auditor has addressed a circular letter to naval officers, informing them that all claims for travelling expenses must be adjusted at the office of the Fourth Auditor, and in no case are they to be paid by disbursing officers without reference to the Auditor. This rule is, however, not to be so construed as to pre-



vent the claims for mileage, as heretofore, by paymasters acting as navy agents, and the paymaster of a vessel to which the officer may be ordered within the limits of the United States. All communications in regard to allotments, in order to relieve paymasters from responsibility, must be to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and not to the pay director paying or paymaster registering the allotment.

The Treasury Department will soon be ready to settle the claims of the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, who took part in the engagement with the *Alabama*, Congress having appropriated \$160,000 for that purpose. It is awaiting the action of the Navy Department. The claims of the officers and crew, or their heirs, of the naval vessel *Onkake*, Captain O. H. Berryman, which captured the slave *Lawrence* in the Gulf of Mexico in 1849, are also ready for settlement. The amount to be divided, \$23,000, has been in the Treasury for over twenty years. The payment of a bounty of \$283,000 to Captain Cushing and the boat's crew for the destruction of the ram *Albatross* requires an appropriation by Congress. The report in the New Orleans prize-money cases is still before the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. Several millions of dollars are involved. After the court shall make its decision, an appropriation by Congress will be necessary to carry it into effect. No other prize cases are now pending at the Fourth Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department.

FROM the European Squadron, Southampton, England, June 28, 1872, a correspondent writes as follows: "So much nonsense has been written lately about 'rendering honor where honor is due' in connection with the recent fire in the harbor of Marseilles, that I think a paper such as the JOURNAL (a professional sheet) should publish, or be furnished with, reliable intelligence always. I therefore take the liberty of stating to you that the ship published in the Washington correspondence of the New York dailies, and afterward in the columns of your paper, to the effect 'that Captain Shufeldt, and not Rear-Admiral Alden, was entitled to the sole credit of the prompt measures which suppressed the fire or prevented its spread, and thereby disastrous consequences to the port and shipping,' is not exactly true. The facts are simply these. Admiral Alden, though not in Paris, was on there at the time, together with his fleet captain; and the senior officer present was Captain Andrew Bryson, of the *Brooklyn*, and not Captain Shufeldt. The latter, as did likewise all the commanding officers of vessels, sent boats to the burning vessel without a general order, signal, or plan of any kind having been issued or organized beforehand, and did his duty in the premises. At such times, in a well-disciplined force, the proper thing to be done becomes patent to all; and American officers and sailors need not wait, and do not, to be shown their duty. The first commanding officer on the spot was that excellent officer Captain S. B. Luce, of the *Junata*, followed afterward by the other commanding officers of the various ships; and what was patent to all was done quickly by the 'blue-jackets' of the fleet. The burning vessel was towed to a place where the shipping, including our own fleet, could sustain no damage. The enthusiastic acknowledgments of the excitable Frenchmen, who came on board the flagship the next day to return thanks, has magnified (in conjunction with the glowing accounts published in the New York journals) into a grand achievement, what was thought comparatively but little of in the fleet at the time, and which was given but a passing notice. Admiral Alden received, as the representative officer of his fleet, the following day, the grateful acknowledgments of the municipal authorities—though he did not return from Paris specially to do so—and as promptly, in behalf of the city, thanked and commended in a general order the officers and men under his command. The animus of the piece, written at a time when Admiral Alden's confirmation was pending in the Senate, was too unmistakable not to evince the source from which it emanated. And no one will regret more that advantage was taken of such a small affair, in such a little way, to attempt to condemn the gallant Admiral, than will the high-toned gentleman whose name was used in juxtaposition with his."

"Three vessels of the squadron are now lying in these waters, viz.: The flagship *Wabash*, Captain Shufeldt; the steam sloop *Congress*, Captain Davenport; and the steam corvette *Wachusett*, Lieutenant-Commander Swain. The remaining vessels, viz.: The *Brooklyn*, Captain Bryson; the *Shenandoah*, Captain Welles; and the *Plymouth*, Commander Breese, are stationed at Lisbon. The Admiral, with his fleet captain (Captain Temple), has gone to London to dine, by special invitation, with the Prince of Wales. In the mean time the officers and men of the several ships, in the absence of orders from home, are engaged in the daily routine of drills and exercises, and somewhat differently from the generally received opinion that on the European station 'all hands' travel over the continent and have a holiday time generally."

"X"

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### DETACHED.

JULY 10.—Master A. M. Thackara, from the Naval Station, League Island.

Ensign Charles P. Welch, from the Narragansett, and placed on sick leave.

Medical Director David Harlan, from the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard, from tug duty at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Canonicus.

Second Assistant Engineer Oscar B. Mills, from the Tallapoosa, and placed on sick leave.

JULY 11.—Surgeon Joseph Hugg, from the European Station, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 12.—Lieutenant B. L. Eden, from the Naval Observatory, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon George P. Bradley, from the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, and ready for sea service.

JULY 15.—Lieutenant-Commander R. P. Leary, from the Canandaigua, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 16.—Second Assistant Engineer James Burchard, from the Terror, and placed on sick leave.

### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending July 13, 1872:

Robert Rogers, boatswain's mate, June 12, U. S. steamer Independence, Mare Island, Cal.  
Charles Allen, seaman, June 7, U. S. steamer Pensacola.  
Thomas Holland, ordinary seaman (extra), June 7, U. S. steamer Iroquois, at sea.  
John W. Shields, second-class musician, July 5, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.  
Wm. Barnswell, Com. steward, July 7, Annapolis, Md.  
James Bruce, marine, July 2, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.  
James Bambrick, marine, July 4, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Captain James Forney, on 6th inst., by order of Navy Department, detached from duty at the Philadelphia Station, and ordered to special duty abroad.  
Major John L. Broome, on 11th inst. granted leave of absence for three weeks from 15th inst.  
Second Lieutenant C. P. Porter, on 12th inst. granted leave of absence for thirty days from 14th inst.; at expiration of leave to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

### NAVAL STEAM ENGINES.

In a paper "On Steam in the Navy," before the Cleveland, England, Institution of Engineers, Mr. R. C. Oldknow, R. N., one of the engineers of her Majesty's yacht *Osborne* said:

"Although the Committee on Naval Design, that I before alluded to, has recommended that none but compound engines be in future built for her Majesty's ships, I am myself in great doubt whether this will be found practicable in the case of the largest engines with only one screw. Consider for a moment what an enormous low-pressure cylinder would have been required in the *Blonde*, guaranteed to work up to 7,500 horses, had she been supplied with the two-cylinder variety of compound engines, which are the only ones hitherto successful in the royal navy. Getting a perfect cast-iron cylinder of the necessary size could not have been depended on, and even if the casting were all right, the odds are ten to one that one or more serious cracks would make their appearance very shortly after it was set to work, as has been the case in so many of our largest cylinders already. If, then, it is determined that, cost what it may, compound engines are absolutely necessary to the complete efficiency of ships of war, it seems to me that we are landed on the horns of a dilemma—either the plan of increasing the number of cylinders must, with all its disadvantages, be adopted, or the material of which the cylinders are made must be changed. If the former course is decided on, the French system of one high-pressure cylinder between two low-pressure ones seems to promise the best chance of success; but I am not without hopes that some day increased skill in forging will give us cylinders of wrought iron, or else that some suitable form of bronze or gun-metal alloy will be discovered which may enable us to combine the advantages of a perfect casting of the largest size with durability and smoothness of working. Of course, the consideration of prime cost would not be allowed for one moment to interfere with the production of a perfect cylinder of enormous diameter. Wrought iron and steel in combination with cast iron have been tried, but the inequality of expansion appears to me an almost insuperable objection to this plan. With very large horizontal cylinders extreme care and watchfulness are necessary, or they will get scored and cut like a piece of corduroy. This used to be especially the case when the piston had nothing but the front rods to bear its weight. Whatever the design of the engines may be, a back trunk for support is now considered a necessity for large pistons. I am inclined to think there is a tendency with some makers to reduce the depth of their pistons almost below fair limits, and that this has had something to do with the scoring of cylinders. It has been held for many years almost a *sine qua non* that the cylinders of a screw ship-of-war should be horizontal; but lately the protection afforded by belts of armor has induced the Admiralty to approve of some vertical inverted-cylinder engines, which are now in course of construction. This is a matter for congratulation, as there can be no doubt that the perpendicular is the natural, normal, and most proper position for a piston and cylinder where there is no potent objection to its adoption. Attention to detail is being more and more studied by engine builders, and so it ought to be. If I had my way, I would never allow a man who had not been to sea to have any hand in designing the smallest, and seemingly most unimportant bit of marine engine. No single bolt, or nut, or split pin is unimportant. I can remember some years ago, when her Majesty's ship *Pelican* broke down in a gale of wind on the north coast of Africa. An iron bound shore was under her lee, the sails were useless, there was no haven or refuge for 500 miles, and the engineers simply had to run a race with death, which I am happy to say they succeeded in winning by about twenty minutes. But in this case, what a very small hindrance, the breaking of a stud, the jamming of a pin, might have cost the lives of 170 men. A very little while back, some makers always put on their smaller covers and bonnets with screws instead of studs and nuts. Nay, I am credibly informed that such misguided or malignant manufacturers may still be found in barbarous parts of these dominions. If they were to be skipmates for three years with such doors or bonnets, they would never fasten them with screws any more."

MR. SCHULTZ, the German Consul at Port au Prince, has resigned his position and united with several German merchants in an official protest against the extreme measures adopted by the commanders of the German fleet when capturing the Haytian war vessels. The German corvettes, *Vesta* and *Gazelle*, which made the seizure, arrived at Fort Monroe July 13.

### THE REIGN OF LAW IN SPAIN.

[The London Spectator.]

IT is difficult to hope for Spain, but the remarkable account of the late Ministerial crisis forwarded by the Madrid correspondent of the *Times* is certainly one to encourage hope. Spain, it is clear, has obtained that rare article, a King with whom adherence to the Constitution is not only a policy, but a dynastic tradition, who regards the fundamental law as the Americans regard their Constitution, and who therefore is incapable of attempting those sterile acts of violence called *coups d'état*. It appears that in the second week of this month Serrano, Sagasta, and their colleagues had lost heart with the situation. The marshal had put down the Carlist insurrection, but only by a compromise of the most feeble kind, under which he actually promised to reward the Carlist officers for their conduct in leading an *émeute* by restoring them to the Active List of the army, from which they had been removed. Sagasta had avoided an imminent vote of censure on account of his electoral malpractices, but only by resigning the Ministry of the Interior, and Camacho had choked the deficit, but only at the cost of a serious blow to the credit of the State. The suppressed Carlist movement broke out again, the relieved Treasury was again in difficulty, and the Cortes, packed with such disregard of decency, once more displayed an inclination to disobey. The Conservative Ministry was at its wits' end, and with the instinct of weak administrations on the Continent, declared that it had not sufficient power, and formally proposed to the King a *coup d'état*. The Constitution must be suspended, the Cortes sent home, and the country governed by the army and through the state of siege. Considering that this plan has been tried twenty or thirty times in Spain and has always failed, that the King is a foreigner with no hold over the great towns, and that the army of Spain has been reduced to some forty thousand men, it is difficult to imagine that the proposal was made with a single eye to the interest either of the country or the King; that it was not a first step toward some ulterior and concealed end, perhaps the proclamation of Prince Alphonso. Be that as it may, it was seriously made by Ministers who did not doubt its acceptance by a king whom it must for a moment have greatly tempted. It is so easy to govern with a state of siege, and King Amadeus is a soldier, who might reasonably have imagined that, once set free, he could control the army, and through it the population, and set himself for the first time solidly on the Throne. The Ministers, however, met with an unexpected and most curious obstacle, the dynastic tradition of the House of Savoy, the family policy of supporting at all hazards the fundamental law. This tradition has been maintained by Victor Emanuel under circumstances of extraordinary temptation, has been respected even when it became necessary to ask Parliament for a dictatorship, and is unquestionably the cause of the political confidence reposed by the Italians in their King. It has been impressed upon his son, and Amadeus, after a brief interval of reflection, resolved once more to make it his rule of conduct. Summoning the Ministers to his palace, he asked them one by one whether they advised the suspension of the constitutional guarantees, and finding them all agreed, told them in the plainest terms that he would sooner resign his throne; that the Constitution was the pact with his people under which he held his Crown, and that under no circumstances whatever would he violate his oath. If a *coup d'état* was essential to the safety of the Monarchy, the Monarchy must fall, for there should be no *coup d'état*. The Ministers, in extreme wrath and surprise—wrath at their defeat and surprise that a King should refuse despotic power—offered their resignations, which were coldly accepted, and the King sent at once for the leaders of the Radical party. Zorrilla, though he had resolved to abandon public life, believing the King hopelessly Conservative, was so impressed with this evidence of his loyalty, that he agreed to resume power, and in forty-eight hours had prepared a large and intelligible programme. A free Cortes is to be called, and asked to vote measures of reduction and new taxes, which will restore the Treasury to solvency without plundering the bondholder; and the National Guard is to be embodied as a counterpoise to the army, which, weakened in numbers and without a leader, must cease to exercise its overshadowing influence over the fortunes of the State. Thus relieved of its two great dangers, a National bankruptcy and a Military pronunciamento, the new Government is to face the endless difficulties of its position with only its legal powers, but, as Zorrilla hopes, with the support, or at all events with the acquiescence, of the representatives of the people.

A DESPATCH from Plymouth, England, says: "There is reason to fear that all our wooden armor-cased ships are hopelessly defective. The *Ocean* and *Zealous* it is known are in a very bad state, and now the *Prince Consort* has to be added to the list. She is a ship of 4,300 tons, carrying twenty-four guns, was launched just ten years ago, and cost £242,000. Five months ago she was docked at Keyham for repairs, but after thorough examination it was found that to make her thoroughly seaworthy would involve the expenditure of one-third of her original cost. This the Admiralty think more than she is worth, and have ordered her to be patched up for temporary service, and not to go longer than twelve months without being docked for further examination. The accident to the machinery of the *Bellerophon*, at Portsmouth, by the fracture of the gudgeon, is of a character almost unprecedented in the service. Fortunately, it can now easily be remedied, having been discovered just before she was to sail to join the Channel Fleet, but had such an accident happened to such a ship at sea, while her engines were going full power, disastrous consequences would probably have ensued." Captain Edmund Wilson, R. N., in a letter to the first Lord of the Admiralty, urging the trial of this system of *inside armor*, says: "we have at present no fleet of iron-clads that could well manœuvre together; some are too long, others have their guns too near the water; most of them steer badly; none are shot-proof, and all bad sea-boats!"



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A STATED meeting of the Commandery Military Or-  
der Loyal Legion, of the State of California, was held  
at Army Building, on Wednesday evening, July 3.  
Captain A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry,  
was elected a member of the first class.

PRESIDENT THIERS entertained General Sherman and  
party at a dinner at Versailles, July 14. The foreign  
ministers resident at Paris and several general officers of  
the French army were among the guests.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in a general order, an-  
nounces that medals of honor are awarded to the follow-  
ing persons in the naval service, who have distinguished  
themselves in battle or by other commendable acts of  
heroism: Hugh King, ordinary seaman, United States  
steamer *Iroquois*, who jumped overboard in the Dela-  
ware river, September 7, 1871, and saved one of the crew  
of that vessel from drowning; George W. Cutter, land-  
man, United States steamer *Ponchatran*, who jumped  
overboard at Norfolk, May 27, 1872, and aided in saving  
one of the crew from drowning; Richard Pyle,  
ordinary seaman; John Johnson, seaman; John  
O'Neil, boatswain's mate; John Hill, chief quarter  
gunner; Austin Denham, seaman; James Smith, sea-  
man, of the United States steamer *Kansas*—all of whom,  
on the occasion of the drowning of Commander A. F.  
Crossman and others, near Greytown, Nicaragua, April  
12, 1872, displayed great coolness and self-possession, and  
by extraordinary heroism and personal exertion pre-  
vented greater loss of life. John Andrews, ordinary  
seaman, United States steamer *Benicia*, who, in passing  
the forts in Corea, June 1, 1872, was stationed at the  
head, standing at the gunwale of the *Benicia's* launch,  
lashed to the ridge rope; he remained unflinchingly in  
this dangerous position, and gave his soundings with  
coolness and accuracy under a heavy fire.

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quested to do so.

### THE SCHOOL AND THE ARMY.

THE officers of our Army find so little to encour-  
age them in undertaking literary ventures that  
the appearance of an elaborate work from the pen  
of one of them is a noteworthy event, and es-  
pecially worthy of attention when the work proves  
to be so able and interesting as the one General W.  
B. HAZEN has given to the public in his "School  
and the Army in Germany and France." General  
HAZEN was granted leave of absence in the fall of  
1870, for the purpose of visiting the theatre of mil-  
itary operations in France, and the basis of his work  
is "a diary of siege life at Versailles," in which he  
records many interesting observations on the Ger-  
man and French armies, their organization, their  
armament, their personnel, and their relative effi-  
ciency. From this he passes naturally to an exam-  
ination into the influences which have led to so  
complete a reversal of the relative positions of France  
and Germany as military powers. There is no mys-  
tery here; the causes are so patent that the most  
superficial observer could scarcely mistake them  
now, when the tri-color of Germany is seen waving  
above that of France. But it is interesting to find  
these causes reviewed from the point of observation  
of an American soldier, and presented so fully and  
so intelligently as they are by General HAZEN.  
"He that heareth reproof getteth understanding,"  
the wise man tells us, and it is in the wise applica-  
tion that Prussia made of the sharp and bloody les-  
son she received from the first NAPOLEON that we  
find the secret of that regeneration which has not  
only placed her at the head of European nations as  
a military power, but which has given her the lead-  
ing place among them in all that relates to moral,  
intellectual, and material progress. At the end of  
the last century (1797), as General HAZEN shows,  
Prussia—a name which has become synonymous with  
that of Germany—"suddenly found herself fallen to  
the condition of an appanage, and her monarch  
treated as a vassal. Yet she had made no struggle  
and suffered no defeat, had looked on unscathed  
while her neighbors bled, and, without one honora-  
ble wound, now found herself isolated, exposed,  
humbled, and unpitied. The people would endure  
this no longer. Noble, burgher, and peasant alike  
felt the thrill of patriotism, and a tempest of pas-  
sion swept over the nation," which forced her ruler,  
FREDERICK WILLIAM, unwillingly into the strug-  
gle against NAPOLEON. The result we know.  
"Stripped of half her territory, the rest a field for  
French tax-gatherers and parade-ground for French  
troops, the history of Prussia for the next six years  
was a record of submission to a master whose chains  
she had no power to shake off. Her revenues were  
swallowed up by foreign exactions; her army re-  
duced to a mere corps by decree of NAPOLEON; her  
means of rising against the oppressor to all appear-  
ance hopelessly gone."

But there were those among her statesmen who,  
knowing her past history and inherent qualities,  
never despaired of her better destiny, and set to  
work with unremitting toil to accomplish it. STEIN,  
her best minister, sought to elevate the peasantry,  
by improving their legal status, fostering a  
higher morality, and effecting domestic reform.

SCHENHURST, her war minister, did no less effec-  
tive work in that reorganization of her army  
which under successive administrations, has final-  
ly brought it to its present perfection. WIL-  
LIAM VON HUMBOLDT followed with the establish-  
ment of a system of school instruction which has  
made the North Germans one of the most intelli-  
gent people in the world, and compelled, from a  
French observer, M. DUCEY, the late educational  
minister of France, the confession that "the young  
men of North Germany, all over the continent, are  
securing, by reason of their better instruction, a  
confidence and command in business which the  
young men of no other nation can dispute with  
them."

It is in such facts as this that we find proof that  
Germany is not indebted for her present position to  
any merely fortuitous success, but that it has its  
solid foundation in the superior intelligence and  
capacity of her people. "The influence of the Ger-  
man people," says General HAZEN, "is destined to  
be great, and will be exercised for good and peace-  
ful ends. They may go to war, for war is some-  
times necessary to secure peace. We felt this Ger-  
man power in our war, and know for what it was  
applied. No European nation can again attack  
them, except their near neighbor Russia, with  
whom there is the warmest relation of friendship  
and fraternity. And the other great nation of the  
future—ourselves—can have no other wish or inter-  
est than to join this moral alliance, and secure those  
ends which will best promote the good of man-  
kind."

It is to make the example and experience of this  
German people effective for our own improvement  
that General HAZEN writes. He has the improve-  
ment of our own military service constantly in  
view, and directs his observation of foreign services,  
as well as his experience in our own, to the expos-  
ure of our mistakes and deficiencies. The extract  
we make from his work, on another page, will show  
that he criticises us with an honest frankness, which  
we should submit to with patience when we remem-  
ber that "faithful are the wounds of a friend."

We are glad that the General has had the moral  
courage to speak his whole mind without regard to  
personal consequences. There will be abundant  
difference of opinion as to the justice of his special  
criticisms, but we hope it will not be forgotten that  
he can only be answered by argument, and not by  
that abuse and aspersion of motive, which is a con-  
fession of judgment on the part of those who em-  
ploy them. Is it not wise to ask with General HAZEN,  
whether we have not celebrated ourselves long  
enough, and if it is not profitable for us to  
stop for awhile to consider whether our recent mil-  
itary experience has not presented quite as much  
to be avoided as to be imitated and perpetuated?  
We believe that our service suffers from the lack of  
intelligent, honest, and fearless criticism from  
those whose experience in it has made them  
familiar with its wants and its possibilities.  
It is for this reason that we are quick to encourage  
such a disposition to the honest expression of opin-  
ion as General HAZEN has shown. What cannot  
submit to the test of earnest and honest criticism is  
unworthy to endure; and we owe it to ourselves to  
see that we are not deterred from making our mil-  
itary service all that it should be by undue regard for  
vested interests, class prejudices, or by that *vis in-  
ertia* which opposes all improvement because it in-  
volves change. The civil prejudice against which  
we have always had to contend on behalf of the  
Army, is not altogether without reason. It too of-  
ten finds, we regret to say, its encouragement in the  
mistakes of the Army itself, and there is but one  
successful and effective answer to it—that is, the im-  
provement of the service. And the first step in this  
improvement is an intelligent comprehension of our  
deficiencies, which can only be obtained through  
the means of such discussions as General HAZEN  
has incited us to.

It is cause of sorrow to every well-wisher of the  
Army that there is at present so little ambition  
among the younger officers to advance in profession-  
al knowledge and efficiency. That, outside of the  
scientific corps, there is small encouragement to-  
ward such advancement, cannot well be denied; but  
it is so sad the sight that we are compelled to regard,  
of young men fresh from their studies, with abili-



ties above the average, and high health and animal spirits, and all the capabilities of athletic intellectual labor—young men who ought, in the nature of things, to be eager for further improvement, and stimulated of themselves to vigorous study in military sciences—it is so sad, we say, to see such fresh and ardent natures, once they are fairly launched in their professional career, speedily degenerating into mere camp and garrison loiterers, giving to the study of the tactics perhaps a stray hour between cards and "drinks," but allowing no other moments to the mastery of the science of war—that we may well look, with General HAZEN, to discover both the cause of the decay and, if possible, the remedy for it.

For the cause we have to refer with him to our whole military system, and perhaps to the lack of public and legislative interest in the Army, sympathy with it, and due appreciation of its needs. However ambitious the young cavalry and infantry officer from West Point may be, he finds when, his graduation over, he is despatched to his post, that there is little or no reward to be gained for exceptional knowledge of his arm or for unusual general military proficiency. Promotion can in time of peace come only in due and regulated course; to maintain his place with sufficient credit he needs only to keep fairly fresh in the tactics; his associations do not encourage studiousness; his faculties lag, and finally, from sheer lack of use, they rust and leave him a mere perfunctory creature, to whom the gossip of the mess-table, the chance novel, the frequent or infrequent letter-post, or the insignificant change in the ordinary dull, monotonous routine of fort or garrison, offer the only excitements and the only relief from absolute inanity.

We are aware that we must make exception in favor of those commands which encounter real though arduous and unsung danger in Indian warfare; but even our posts in the far West cannot always or often furnish an exception to the example we have given, for there, as elsewhere, the rule is monotony and stagnation. That the officers themselves mourn over this state of things, and bewail the fate that condemned them to it, our wide correspondence with the Army bears abundant evidence; and the volumes of this journal, in hundreds of printed contributions, containing criticism, confession, suggestion, and expressions of discontent, attest equally the same fact and the presence in the Army of a rare degree of both intellectual ability and culture.

In what are known as the scientific branches of the service—the Engineer, and to some extent in the Ordnance Corps—a healthy degree of intellectual activity is happily kept up, and as a consequence, from the officers of those arms we hear few complaints of ennui or of faculties unemployed and running to waste. The artillery school at Fort Monroe is doing an excellent work for the arm it concerns in the same direction; but still the cry comes from our sea-coast fortifications, sent up by the more eager and impatient natures, of dreary monotony, lagging ambition, and energies failing of exercise from lack of present motive and substantial encouragement. Cavalry and infantry join in the cry of dissatisfaction, and all alike feel that there is little Congressional appreciation of their situation and requirements, and watch with apprehension or regard with stolid indifference the course of a legislation which is as uncertain as that of the Mississippi, which may turn hither and thither as one Congressional session succeeds another, but on which never may the Army safely sail to vigorous life.

In saying this, however, while we are sure we are giving expression to a feeling that runs through the whole service, we would not seem to underrate the work the Army is doing for the country—a work which all the more needs acknowledgment from us because it finds so few to recognize its value and celebrate its faithfulness to duty and the country. In the East, the people can little understand the imperative service rendered by our soldiers on the Plains; but west of the Mississippi the occasion for military protection is keenly appreciated, though perhaps the quality and self-sacrificing character of that rendered may not even there receive their due consideration. The articles which General CUSTER is now writing in the *Galaxy*, detailing his Indian

experiences, better than any recent contributions to current literature, present the true picture of Army life on the Plains for the instruction of the public.

The establishment of the Artillery School, under the effective governance of General BARRY, has proved of such benefit to the special arm it instructs that we hope to see its plan, modified to suit different requirements and exigencies, pursued by the cavalry and infantry arms, with related schools for non-commissioned officers; which class of officers in our Army sadly needs elevation, for the non-commissioned officer is at the basis of true military drill and discipline. Such schools should be so associated that the cavalry and infantry officer could take the benefit of the artillery instruction up to a certain point, and thereby acquire knowledge which would not only swell the round of his attainments, but also, when occasion served, prove of practical use to him. Moreover, from such a congeries of schools might come that thoroughly-informed staff of which our Army stands in need.

Returning to our subject of the apathy of the Army—the existence of which we must all acknowledge, whatever record of accomplishment we be able to count up—we venture to offer the suggestions incidentally hinted at in our remarks, as a practical remedy for some of the evils to which General HAZEN has given voice, without at present going more definitely into the discussion.

To these let us add the word of advice to young officers—trite enough, it is true, but yet worth a new listening—that whatever Congresses and generals and boards may do, they cannot destroy the personal benefit to him who strives for it, of knowledge attained and superiority of acquirement won with or without their countenance, assistance, or encouragement.

Thus briefly and barely touching this subject of so great moment to the Army, let us conclude by inviting from the service such suggestions as it may have to offer concerning the best means of vivifying our military life, and stimulating within it the highest intellectual activity. Meanwhile, for ourselves, we reserve the questions concerned for further examination.

A DESPATCH from Alexandria, Egypt, reports that an affray occurred there July 11, between G. H. Butler, the United States Consul-General, and Wadleigh, his secretary, on the one part, and Generals Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell, ex-Confederate officers, employed in the Khedive's service, on the other part. Shots were exchanged and Major Campbell wounded. The affair creates great excitement, and there are various accounts of the origin of the difficulty. A despatch dated July 16, reports that a military commission, composed of General Stone, Colonel Purdy, and several native officers of the Egyptian army, is sitting to inquire into the circumstances and facts connected with the affray. According to advices received at London by mail, it appears that Butler, his Secretary, Wadleigh, and an attache of the Consulate named Strologo, were dining at a Greek restaurant, where were also the party of officers—Generals Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell. As they were leaving the restaurant, Loring and Reynolds saluted Butler, but Major Campbell passed on without recognizing him. Butler shouted after him, "Good evening, Major Campbell." Campbell retraced his steps, and high words and blows ensued. The whole party then went into the street, where Wadleigh fired several shots at Major Campbell, wounding him dangerously. General Reynolds then fired at Wadleigh, but without effect. The difficulty is reported to have grown out of a long-standing enmity between Butler and Campbell. Butler left Alexandria in the mail packet steamer July 16.

THE report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy comes to us in good season this year, and is well worth the attention of all interested in the institution. We publish so much of it as we can find room for this week, and shall insert the rest another week, when we shall have something to say in regard to the recommendations of the Board. They have turned aside from the beaten track of the annual reports, and entered into some searching criticisms upon the present method of instruction at the Academy, which are worthy of consideration, coming as they do from such men as CHAS. W. ELIOT, the president of our leading American university. We are glad to note the tenden-

cies to criticism of our Army methods, of which our columns this week give abundant proof. It is a healthy symptom, and is much better than having our military establishment turned into an ophthalmic asylum for those who cannot bear the light. Unjust and unfounded criticism will correct itself, and we need not, through fear of it, shut out that wise criticism which is so searching and wholesome.

THE Board on Heavy Ordnance, which meets daily at the Army Building in New York, has thus far received an explanation from Mr. Norman Wiard, of his invention by which he proposes to alter the present heavy sea-coast cannon, so as to fire conical projectiles instead of round shot, employing only two grooves, and to centre the projectiles so as to avoid friction and direct contact between the projectiles and the bore. Mr. Wiard also proposes to use the same charge of powder as has heretofore been used, expecting by his modifications to obtain very great velocity and penetrative power. John R. Terrell, of Booneville, Ky., explained a plan, which proposes to leave a large number of conical holes in the body of the casting forming the gun, which will give the large radiating surface a rapid cooling, and relieve internal strains. The interior of the gun will be lined with a steel tube. S. W. Wright, of Brooklyn, has submitted a plan for the construction of guns out of forged metal. An interior tube of steel or wrought iron will be surrounded by concentric layers of hoops or cylinders, of short length, united by allowing brass to permeate the joints in a fluid state, the gun being brought to a high heat for that purpose. Mr. Wright also exhibited a small model of a breech-loading cannon. H. B. Moody, of Indiana, submitted also a plan for a breech-loading cannon. Letters have also been received, inclosing plans from H. J. Allen, of Archadelphia, Ark., and Wm. Fields, of Wilmington, Del., July 10.

Alex. T. Lloyd, of Chicago, has also submitted a plan for the construction of a gun, and Thos. Prosser & Son, of this city, agents of Friedrich Krupp, of Prussia, given a description of the Krupp system of artillery. Alban C. Steimers appeared in behalf of the Lyman Multi-charge gun, which contains a series of pockets distributed longitudinally, which open into the bore in such a manner as to explode several charges successively, as the projectile moves past and uncovers the orifices. James F. Hall, in behalf of James A. Ball, of the Cold Spring Foundry, exhibited a plan in which a long rod is attached to the base of the projectile and passes through a hole in the breech. Nathan Thompson proposed to construct two breech-loading guns, rifled on any principle the Board choose, the first consisting of a central steel tube surrounded by wrought iron coils and cylinders welded together; and the second of cast iron, with a steel tube for the bore, fixed in its position by means of screw threads extending twelve inches from the rear. The first gun will cost \$140,000, and the second \$80,000. David Fitzgerald exhibited a model gun, consisting of one tube within another, but separated from each other by a cylindrical space filled with water.

A letter was received from D. K. Swisher, Union City, Ind., calling attention to his plan, which consisted in arming the infantry, artillery, navy and merchant vessels with a small gun capable of being carried by two men, and firing with extreme rapidity.

Jacob Luse, Pittsburg, Pa., proposed, by letter, to construct a gun with a tube of crucible steel and a body of bessemer steel or cast-iron cast around the tube. He stated his ability to make a perfect casting and a perfect union of the cast metal with the tube.

Alonzo Hitchcock, of New York, proposed to construct a gun by welding successively a number of wrought-iron annular discs. The welding was to be accomplished in a gas furnace specially constructed for the purpose, a full description of which will be found in Mr. Holley's treatise on ordnance and armor. He also proposed to use discs made of bessemer steel as well as wrought-iron, which he thought, would be effectively welded.

Clifford Arrick, Chester, Mass., offered, in behalf of the estate of Horatio Ames, a wrought-iron rifled gun of 6 4-10 inch calibre, with a steel core. This gun is now made and ready for trial, and was forged from a series of annular discs welded together; one gun upon this plan, but without the steel tube, has already been subjected to trial.

A. W. Keroheval Romney, W. Va., submitted a plan consisting of four guns united in a system which he termed a section battery.

Chas. Elger, Frostburg, Md., called attention to a breech-loading gun tried by the Ordnance Department, in 1861. The breech mechanism consists of a sphere rotating upon an axis perpendicular to that of the gun, and traversed by a pole continuous with the bore of the gun; by rotating the sphere through a quarter of a circle, the breech is closed. This gun was fired a considerable number of times, and although the breech mechanism was much fouled, its operation was not seriously impeded.

The board is awaiting the arrival of detailed information concerning the construction, performance and cost of several European systems.



## THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE following is the unanimous report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, just presented to the Secretary of War:

WEST POINT, June, 1872.

SIR: The Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy for 1872, have the honor to submit the following report on the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police administration, fiscal affairs and other concerns of the institution. The discipline of the academy has been excellent under the administration of the present Superintendent and Commandant, partly because of the good judgment and soldierly qualities of these officers, and partly because of the firm support which the War Department has wisely given to the Superintendent and the Academic Board. The visitors believe that, while the discipline is strict and severe, as is essential in a military institution, it is also in the main, just and judiciously adopted to the ends in view.

The Board cordially approve of the discontinuance, within the last year, of the system of exacting from cadets pledges on oath or on honor with regard to their conduct. Such pledges are objectionable as giving occasion for all sorts of demoralizing casuistry, and as being confessions of weakness on the part of the authorities, which are singularly inadvisable in a military school.

In general, the visitors believe that the punishments used in the academy are duly proportioned to the offences for which they are inflicted, but they find the punishment of summary dismissal too severe to be made by regulation the only legal punishment for the offence of harassing or molesting new cadets, an offence which may have many degrees of heinousness. Excessive or unreasonable punishments give grounds for legitimate complaints, and do more harm than good to the discipline of any place of instruction. There are, it is true, means of avoiding the injustice which the literal enforcement of the regulation No. 122, would not unfrequently cause. The Superintendent may recommend to mercy a cadet who has committed an offence which is really venial, or the War Department or the President may modify the sentence imposed by regulation; but inasmuch as the bare existence of a regulation which is frequently disregarded is an evil in itself, and inasmuch as the influence of authorities outside of and above the academy is to be deprecated as inevitably injurious to discipline, unless such interference is very rare and very judicious, the visitors respectfully suggest that there be added to Regulation 122 the phrase employed in several other regulations relating to offences, namely: "or be otherwise less severely punished, according to the degree of his offence."

It has seemed to the Board of Visitors that some of the cadets needed to be reminded by the precept and example of all their officers and teachers that violence of speech is as unbecoming an officer and gentleman as any other sort of brutality, and that it would be well to have it understood that in selecting young officers for duty at the academy, the department look for men who are as quiet as they are firm, and self-controlled as they are energetic.

By Regulation 174, as amended March 15, 1873, reveille is at five o'clock A.M., from June 1 to September 1; at six o'clock A.M., from November 1 to March 1; and at half-past five o'clock A.M. the rest of the year; the signal to extinguish lights being at ten P.M. during the whole year. The great majority of the cadets go to bed again after reveille and the first inspection of rooms and get from an hour and a half to three quarters of an hour of stolen sleep. This violation of the regulations has been winked at for many years, because the young men actually need more sleep than the regulation gives them. The visitors respectfully suggest that the regulations be so changed as to allow every cadet at least eight hours of unbroken sleep at all seasons of the year. The best medical opinion is opposed to the use of the eyes in reading or study immediately after waking and before breakfast, and to violent exercise of any sort before breakfast. In deference to this opinion the Board suggests that the hour of breakfast should be placed as soon as practicable after reveille.

The character of a school is greatly influenced by the quality of the young persons who are admitted to its lowest class, and the requisitions for admission go far to determine this quality. The Military Academy is very disadvantageously situated in this regard. Its requisitions for admission are by no means as high as those of the leading scientific and polytechnic schools of the country. Indeed, there are many high schools and academies which demand more for admission than is demanded at West Point. The average age of the candidates for admission is eighteen years and eleven months, but these adult men are only examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and the elements of geography and American history. Many boys of twelve could sustain the examination with ease during the past five years. The rejections for incompetency, even at this admission examination, have been from twenty to fifty per cent. of the whole number of applicants. In spite of the fact that the candidates have recently had notice of their provisional appointment several months before the examination, the professors and instructors, who deal with the lowest classes of the Academy, testify that they have to teach the greater part of the class how to study. Much time is necessarily devoted to this preliminary training. Opinions may differ as to the real causes of this very low intellectual condition of the majority of the young men who gain admission to West Point, or as to the inevitableness of this condition of things; but as to the fact there can be no dispute. It is a fact which affects the whole course of study at the Academy, and it is necessary that an examining board should bear it constantly in mind, or they will be liable to do injustice to the teachers and the methods of the Academy. The reason for keeping the requisitions for admission to West Point low is, that there are parts of the country in which a poor man's son can get no instruction in any but the most elementary subjects. This argument, though reasonable within certain limits, need

not be pushed to the extreme of allowing the most ignorant State or Territory to set the standard for all the rest of the country. Five years ago the requisites for admission were increased by adding "a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States," to the earlier requisites, which were simply reading, writing and arithmetic. It is never wise to make sudden changes of great moment in the requisites for admission to an educational institution. The Board of Visitors, therefore, while it joins the many preceding boards which have reported upon this subject in deploring the present low standard of admission, would recommend that the standard be raised in a slow way, by successive small steps. One step would be the addition to the requisitions of a portion of elementary algebra, viz., the ground rules, fractions and simple equations. A second step would be the addition of quadratic equations to this first requisition of algebra. A third step would be the addition of plane geometry. It is in the power of the Academic Board to make much or little of the requisitions actually prescribed by Congress. The visitors observed with satisfaction that it was the purpose of the Academic Board to make the admission examination searching and effective within its very limited range. It is a legitimate and wholesome effect of a national school, to which admission is obtained through a well conducted examination of reasonable range, that it stimulates and to some extent regulates the lower schools of the country. The lower schools, both public and private, exert themselves to fit boys well for such examinations. Every boy who succeeds in passing creditably the government examination wins a prize for the school which fitted him, as well as for himself. The strong effect of the college examinations for admission upon the preparatory schools and academies of the country illustrates this principle. With their present requisitions for admission, the Military and Naval Academies of the United States can have no stimulating effect on any school in the country but a primary school. The Board of Visitors respectfully commends this important subject of the terms of admission to the consideration of the department. They feel that the future welfare of the Academy depends largely upon the wise solution of this problem. The Academy must keep up with the general educational progress of the country. Its raw material will go far to determine the nature of its product.

The great merit of the course of instruction and discipline at West Point, taken as a whole, is that it cultivates in an eminent degree the virtues of obedience and self-denial; the sentiment of honor and the sense of duty. The next conspicuous merit of the Academy is the thoroughness with which all the instruction is given, both in theoretical and practical branches. In the theoretical studies this thoroughness is obtained at a sacrifice of range and variety, but under the present circumstances of the Academy this sacrifice is wise. It is a third merit of the Academy that it sends out lieutenants who are competent to command in all three arms of the service. They have learned the duties of a soldier in the artillery, cavalry and infantry. This is not the system of European military schools, but is nevertheless a system regularly adapted to the popular need of the people and government of the United States. The Board of Visitors desire thus to express its hearty recognition of these conspicuous merits of the Military Academy before it makes a criticism on the course of instruction, or indicates the points at which improvements seem possible.

The visitors are decidedly of the opinion that the study of Spanish should be discontinued, and that the time now allotted to Spanish should be given to French. The argument which caused the introduction of Spanish into the course was that we border upon a people who speak Spanish, and have many relations with the South American Spanish-speaking nations. The arguments which determined the opinion of the Board of Visitors are: First, that as there is not time for the cadets to learn foreign languages well, French is vastly the best language for them to study, because it is still the most available language for communication with foreigners, and because it has a very important military literature, which Spanish has not; secondly, that the mental training obtained by studying one language thoroughly is more valuable than that gained in getting a smattering of two languages; thirdly, that as a matter of fact the cadets can get only a very slight acquaintance with Spanish in the short time allotted to this study, there is no possibility of teaching them to speak or write the language, and this little they learn of it must soon be forgotten by the great majority of the cadets. If this recommendation of the Board of Visitors should be adopted, French would be studied every day for two years. A substantial knowledge of the language can be gained in this time, even by young men who have had no other linguistic training. At the end of the second year, however, French is absolutely dropped, according to the present programme of studies. In order to keep up the knowledge of the language once acquired, the visitors recommend that a French text book be used in some important department, both in the third and fourth year of the course.

The Board of Visitors, like many preceding boards, has remarked among the cadets a lack of ease and precision in the use of English. Rhetoric is not studied, and there are no exercises in the English composition. Under the existing terms of admission the graduate of the Military Academy may never have received any adequate instruction in the use of his native language. In addition to what he has been taught at the Academy itself, the graduate of the Academy is only expected to know what is taught in primary schools or in the lower classes of grammar schools. If he knows anything else he has gone beyond the official requirements, and to this condition of things the Board recommends that in the event of time allotted to French being increased by the suppression of Spanish, the Department of French be instructed to require of the cadets frequent written translations from French into English, and to exact careful

attention to the correctness and the elegance of the English and to neatness of penmanship. The visitors think better of such exercises than of English compositions, believing that it is vicious practice for young men to write upon subjects about which they really have no ideas. The Board of Visitors further recommends the rigorous and incessant enforcement of accuracy of language and distinctness of enunciation on the part of cadets at all ordinary recitations.

The Board respectfully reports to the department that the equipment of the Departments of National Philosophy and Chemistry is wholly inadequate, and the mode of teaching in both these departments needs reconsideration and modification. Under the existing programme of studies the cadet spends one-half of all the time he has for study in the first two years of his course upon mathematics. The Professor of Mathematics is a man of great ability, force and experience, and he comes in contact with every cadet every week for two years from his first entrance into the Academy. Under these circumstances the mode of teaching and the mode of recitation in all their details, including the use of the chalk and pointer at the blackboard, which are proscribed and wisely proscribed in the mathematical department, are carried into the teaching of the sciences of observation and experiment, where they are by no means so appropriate. There is a peculiar discipline to be got from the proper study of chemistry, mineralogy, acoustics, optics and electricity, a discipline which is not like the discipline to be derived from mathematics, and it is that peculiar discipline which the cadets should get from these studies, for chemistry and physics, when taught with book and blackboard, as if they were mathematical, are not as useful for training as the mathematics themselves. Indeed, it would be hard to contrive a more unprofitable and odious employment for the mind than committing to memory the facts of chemistry out of a manual. To commit a Latin grammar to memory would be better training and more useful in every point of view. In order that chemistry and physics should yield to the student's mind their own peculiar fruits, they must be studied by observation and experiment on the part of the student. Only in this way can he acquire any just conceptions of the process, methods and results of these sciences. The student must handle the tools himself and observe for himself, and if the bare facts of chemistry and physics are unprofitable tasks, the theories and hypotheses of those sciences are not much better mental food when separated from the experimental data on which they rest. Indeed, when an inexperienced and defenceless student has a physical theory or speculation impressed on his mind by authority, as if it were a natural fact, he suffers a mental injury which is always serious and sometimes irreparable. These views concerning the right mode of teaching the natural and physical sciences are by no means new. They are admitted in the practice of the best scientific schools and colleges. In order to equip working laboratories in chemistry and physics, it would be necessary to spend a moderate sum, say \$5,000 in each department, in providing the necessary fixtures and apparatus. Several excellent examples of such working laboratories may be found among the private incorporated colleges and polytechnic schools of the country. It is, moreover, very desirable that the collections of illustration apparatus in chemistry and physics should be gradually increased. A moderate annual appropriation in each department would be better than a large sum in one year and nothing in succeeding years. While they make these suggestions about the mode of teaching chemistry and physics the Board of Visitors do not mean to cast any imputation upon the efficiency of the excellent professors in these departments, and they desire expressly to guard against the possible inference that they would like to have more time devoted to these sciences. The Board is of the opinion that enough time is allotted to these subjects; they only suggest a different use of the time now given to them. The thought that it will be hard to find young army officers, graduates of West Point, who would be competent laboratory assistants to the accomplished professors of chemistry and natural philosophy in giving the new kind of instruction suggested, brings into view a general difficulty in the organization of the academy which well deserves the attention of the department. All the instructors at West Point, apart from the professors, are young graduates of the Academy, who, after a few years of service on the frontier or on the seaboard, come back to West Point to act as teachers for four or five years under the active supervision of the professors, and these young men have had the West Point training, and, as a rule, no other systematic instruction. Being under the orders of the permanent professors they cannot strike out new ways of their own, even if they should devise any, which is highly improbable. They have no opportunity of enlarging their experience and increasing their knowledge and skill by studying at the universities or special schools, either of this country or Europe. In short, the Military Academy difficulty in the inherent conservatism of the system is only intensified by the frequency with which the Superintendent and Commandant are changed. The Board of Visitors content themselves with calling the attention of the Department to these dangers, which they feel to be grave.

We shall publish the remainder of this report another week.

FROM the Yokohama Herald we derive the following statement of the strength of the Japanese army. The Herald says: "The royal army, which is under the command of the Mikado, consists of seven battalions of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and four companies of artillery. The national army, which is distributed over the country, has a total strength of twenty-four battalions of all arms. The navy has fifteen unarmored, one ram, armor-plated, and one iron-clad, vessels of war; and the above vessels are manned by 1,307 men and officers. The merchant vessels, foreign built, belonging to the government and the people, consist of sixty-nine steamers and eighteen sailing vessels."



## THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES CRITICIZED AND COMPARED.

(Condensed from "The School and the Army in Germany and France, with a diary of Siege Life at Versailles." By Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., Colonel Sixth Infantry. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1872.)

In comparing our own with foreign armies, it is easy to be misunderstood; and I will here say that I believe no men are braver, more patriotic, self-sacrificing, and enduring of hardships and privations of all kinds than American soldiers. There are none susceptible of better discipline than they; although, from having led more independent lives than foreign troops, they do not so readily yield to it, and none can stand up more squarely and honestly in hard battle. No one should more readily, or can more heartily say this than myself, for I served through our entire war in command of a body of troops which bore a conspicuous part in nearly all the great battles of the West, and I never had occasion to complain of the conduct in battle of any regiment or company.

I say not a word in disparagement of our men, but I do most fervently maintain that we lost incalculably by not employing the means in our hands for bringing our commands to their highest efficiency. This resulted principally from having men at the head of military affairs who, not being soldiers themselves, did not appreciate the necessity of discipline and instruction, nor understand the steps necessary to secure them. This was, in the main, true of our leading staff officers who had much to do in regulating affairs, and on whose advice the civilians mainly rested. They had been office men so long, entirely separated from troops, that they had lost the spirit and character of soldiers.

The morale of the rank and file of our regular army is exceedingly unsatisfactory; and to no one is this discouraging condition so apparent as to officers serving with troops. There is no remedy for desertion, and one sees his authority quietly set aside, and a third of his force abandon the colors every year, without the power to prevent it, and without any apparent notice being taken of it, or any adequate remedy provided for it by those in authority. If we stop desertion, other matters will soon correct themselves. To stop it, we must simply enlist good men. We must require proof of identity and character. There will be no trouble in obtaining this, as any men worthy to be enlisted can easily furnish such proof. I have applied this rule for the past year to my own regiment with perfect success.

Our present system requires only physical qualifications for enlistment, and ignores moral character. The result is, that common thieves, discharged convicts, deserters, and vagabonds find an easy entrance in our army. A party of five New York thieves within the past year enlisted, and were assigned to one of the companies now forming my garrison. They have all, at different times since, "made their raise," and deserted; the last one but a few days since garroted a discharged soldier and robbed him of some three hundred dollars.

The plan here proposed is perfectly feasible; for as about one-third of our men would re-enlist at the end of their term, we should need but about four thousand recruits a year, or three hundred and fifty a month, and it is absurd to say that a nation of forty million people will not yield this number of good men for its army. But our system has never sought them. This change may require more than the ten minutes' daily time usually devoted to his duties by an officer on recruiting service, and a few more branch rendezvous; but there will be no difficulty if it is intelligently made. The prevention of desertion will then be the fear of disgrace, and almost certain detection and rendition; the present trouble being that, in nine cases out of ten, when a man deserts, his name on the rolls is an alias, and his residence fictitious.

A thorough application of this plan would save the government a million dollars annually now lost by desertion, and besides secure an incalculable advantage in the moral character, respectability, and efficiency of our army. It is absurd to reject a thoroughly well-tried, good man because he has lost an eye, or tooth, or an ear, perhaps in battle, and to receive a recruit who, for all that is known of him, may not possess an attribute that makes him better than a beast.

A peculiarity of German military organization is the plan by which the fighting army is made paramount, and every thing else required to minister to it, so that a general always knows his exact force; while with us every thing necessary for the administration of the army is drawn back out of the fighting material in the most objectionable way, by selecting its best officers and men, thereby doubly weakening it, instead of constantly drawing up to it elements of strength. In our war the administrative and the fighting organizations were blended, so as to continually deceive the commander and the government as to the force available for active operations, while victories were expected corresponding to the strength of both.

The German staff and administration are models of efficiency and economy. The former contains one hundred and fifteen officers, headed by General Von Moltke, is composed of the very best men of the army, selected with the utmost care, after every possible trial by service with troops, and courses of training at the best schools. The officers are purely soldiers, and have nothing to do with administration, except in the highest military sense as chiefs of staff. The administration which pays, feeds, clothes, and supplies the army, is made up of men who have risen from the ranks, and shown special fitness for that mercantile style of work.

Our army is thirty thousand strong, being one or two thousand under the strength of a Prussian army corps in time of war. We find the troops of one of their army corps commanded by seven general officers, one for the corps, two for the divisions, and four for the brigades. This does not materially differ from the number of general officers allowed for the line of our army, when the present incumbents have passed out of the positions that expire with their retirement.

The Prussians have fourteen staff officers in all at the seven headquarters, from a second lieutenant, who is adjutant of a brigade to a colonel, who is chief of staff of

the corps; six field officers, who are quartermasters and commissariats, at corps and divisional headquarters; ten commissariats, who are captains and lieutenants with the train; twenty-four paymasters, who are second lieutenants with battalions; three officers with the telegraph division; one with the bakery; eighteen with the battalion of engineers, which is armed and drilled like infantry; and eighty-one medical officers, none above the rank of captain; in all, one hundred and forty-three.

We have in the line of our army sixteen hundred officers; and in the staff, including acting assistant surgeons, six hundred. If to these we add the persons who, numbering about six hundred, are employed by the staff as their assistants and receive about as much pay as officers—say one hundred dollars monthly—we have twelve hundred, without including the officers of the line detailed as quartermaster and commissaries. If these are added it will be found that we employ with our present system as many officers, or their equivalents, to administer the army as we have fighting officers in it. This fact is its own commentary, and shows how much is required to administer the administration. This works injuriously to the public service in many ways. It is true that our engineer corps performs many duties done in the Prussian service by civilians, and that our extended domain and great number of separate posts require a larger force of medical officers, and add also to the labor and difficulty of administration, while our ordnance corps performs excellently a work which the Prussian artillery regiments do equally well in addition to their other duties. But a glance shows that we have an immense preponderance of "staff" both in numbers, and, more especially, in rank. The high rank of the staff gives them extravagant pay, with which their service is not commensurate, and unfits them for the petty duties incident to a small establishment. They, for a like reason, habitually seek to exalt their duties and stations, and call for increased establishments of officers, clerks, superintendents, masters, storekeepers, and chief men, who do no labor, but rate on the pay-roll with lieutenants.

By their numbers and rank, and the fact that the chief of each branch, with several of his higher officers, is always stationed in Washington, they become a strong social power, and are enabled largely to influence legislation and executive action in their own favor and against the line.

As the staff have charge of the army archives and records, Congress is largely dependent upon them for information, while their social relations and settled lives in Washington add to their influence. Their duties group them about the general officers of the army, with whom close relations of friendship spring up, gaining them the favor and influence of these high officers in all questions affecting their status.

The staff officers, also, from their rank, numbers, and nearness to the executive, habitually and by almost insensible degrees, arrogate to themselves powers and privileges which belong only to the commander-in-chief, until the heads of staff departments have nearly all gained independence of army control, and bear the same relation to the Secretary of War as the commander-in-chief himself—becoming, in fact, independent commanders of their own branches. This is destructive of military organization, and fatal to the harmonious and economical administration of military affairs. The staff departments are now substantially independent bodies, instead of connected links of a great chain of military administration.

With so many sources of power, there can be no unity of action, and this leads to waste and extravagance. As one of many examples of this, I will mention that at Fort Gibson, which had been without a suitable hospital since the war, one was constructed in the spring of 1871 by order of the surgeon-general of the army, at an expense of about \$12,000, when the commander knew that the post would be broken up, as it was, a few months later.

A major-general commanding a department may at any time find a second lieutenant of ordnance or engineers at his own post holding correlative power with himself, flying his own flag, and controlling his own resources. The commander of the department in which New York is situated, finds within his command no less than a dozen military establishments, controlling perhaps all the sinews and appliances of war, over which he has no authority. Such a system fosters insubordination, and is rapidly destroying that kindness, respect, and fraternity so essential to an army, and for which ours has been distinguished.

The members of the engineer corps of our army are in no sense soldiers, being separated entirely from troops, performing no military duties, but holding military rank, and wearing the uniform of the army; and the same can be said of the ordnance, whose sympathy with the army springs mainly from the associations of a common Alma Mater. Our system virtually deprives the army of our most talented men, by placing them in these branches of the service which are not in the least military. This separate administration of each branch tends to magnify its importance in the eyes of its own officers, who expand and amplify their methods and systems, without commensurate good to the service, and sometimes to its positive detriment. Since the war the United States have been divided, for purposes of military administration, into military divisions, departments, districts, and posts. The posts each have a quartermaster—generally an officer of the regiment stationed there—who does the actual work of the department, and usually with enlisted men. Then at each separate district, department, and military division headquarters is a quartermaster of the regular establishment, almost always of high rank, with a small army of clerks and other civilian employees about him at high pay, who do an amount of compiling reports and writing letters beyond all calculation. These officers require from the post quartermasters a great number of reports upon all possible subjects; and as the post quartermasters are usually allowed only one, and often no clerk, most of their time is occupied in this kind of work, greatly to the detriment of their proper duties. These officers at higher head-

quarters always surround themselves with a large administrative establishment, and a great part of the funds appropriated for the department is thus consumed in keeping up its own cumbrous machinery.

The advantage of all this is not obvious, as these intermediate officers have no power whatever to do any final act. The only purpose of all this machinery seems to be to make places for a superabundance of officers, with so much rank as to unfit them for their legitimate duties.

The general efficiency of the system itself is open to grave question, and the experience of the world has been that these centralized organizations, have failed in great emergencies. Ours may be said to have done so in our late war, as such success as we had in this direction was won only by lavish expenditure. The quality of nearly every thing which the centralized departments pretended to furnish, excepting food, arms and ammunition, was several grades below the standard, and lower than was paid for, the blankets and stationery being detestable cheats, and the clothing of the vilest quality of swindling "shoddy." The Prussian Government has open accounts only with the colonel of a regiment, who is made responsible for the funds by which it is maintained, and supplied with food, clothing, arms, and all other requisite articles; while we open in Washington a book account with every man, from the colonel to the last recruit. The Germans have also with the army a corps of auditors, officers of the treasury, who close these accounts on the spot.

What has been said of our Quartermaster's Department is in a measure true of all the rest, and in nothing more than in the bepapering they all treat us to. By a little calculation it can be proven that, unless this system is corrected, there will, in a short time, be too few public buildings in Washington to contain the army archives. For instance; every colonel is made superintendent of the recruiting service for his regiment. To report at the end of a month that he has recruited one man requires five square feet of the best folio-post paper, and the same if he has recruited no one. At the end of each quarter, for a post-commander to satisfy the Ordnance Department as to the disposition of a few cartridges, requires three duodecimo books of thirty-six pages each. These absurdities are all avoided in the German system.

At the close of our war an effort was made by officers of the line, who realized the evils of the system of exclusive sutlers, to have it abolished altogether. The practice of the sutlers had been to bribe the officer and rob the soldier, by selling at cost to the former and making it up by overcharging the latter. This system was finally abolished, and a law passed making it the duty of the Subsistence Department to furnish the articles formerly sold by the sutler to both officers and men, at cost. This was very advantageous to the line, but the law was disliked by the Subsistence Department, because it added to their duties, and was considered by many degrading. A deliberate intention not to execute the law was soon manifested. The first excuse for not carrying it out was that Congress had made no special appropriation, and the adjutant-general published an order excusing the Subsistence Department from compliance with the law, although the general appropriation for that department was so large that none was asked for during the following year. This was the entering wedge to kill the law. Then the adjutant-general authorized department commanders to appoint as many traders at posts as should desire to trade, only requiring evidence of fitness. This was an admirable arrangement, as it gave troops the advantage of competition; but the law was still evaded by the Subsistence Department, as these traders kept all articles that the troops wanted. Not content to let matters rest here, a clause was incorporated in the new law of 1870, at the instance of some special interest, providing that the Secretary of War might appoint one trader at each post for the benefit of the travelling public. This was ingeniously worded, but the practical result is to provide one sutler whose schedule of prices is not supervised as before, but who is free to make his own terms, while the commanding officer must protect him in his exclusive trade-rights, and the post council has no voice in his nomination, or right to assess him for the benefit of the post. Besides, the sutlers could not formerly farm out their privileges as they now do. I have reliable information of one trader who pays \$12,000, and of another who pays \$5,000 per annum for his monopoly. These sums must, of course, be made up from extra charges to troops. These are some of the evils which result to the line of the army from the failure of the Subsistence Department to perform its legal duty.

I cite these examples that it may be seen how our system fosters special interests. Whenever questions arise between line and staff, as is frequently the case, they are referred to the chief of that branch of the staff which they affect, and his decision is usually final. In other words, a party to the question is made a final umpire, and he is invariably of the staff.

The funds appropriated for the general benefit of the army are not so expended as to be equally beneficial to staff and line. At a department headquarters, as far from Washington as staff officers ever get, is found every luxury in quarters, grounds, and appliances of living, while distant posts go year after year without even comforts. Fort Leavenworth and the posts of the same department are examples of this. I have known distant posts denied the authority to employ a blacksmith or carpenter, who was almost indispensably necessary, "as the number of civilian employees authorized would not allow it," while the chief of the department, who made this decision, was then employing half a dozen civilians to sod his grounds. This is but one instance of what takes place constantly.

It is proposed to vote this year the requisite funds for the construction of fourteen new French ships of war. Of these vessels two will be armor-plated vessels of the first rank, and two others will be armor-plated monitors.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

"HIS HAT WAS LIKE A HELMET."—One of the most uncomfortable hats worn by the members of the National Guard in this vicinity is that now used in connection with the full-dress uniform. It has none of the comforts necessary for the head, and its peculiar formation throws the weight mainly forward, pressing severely on the temples and forehead, making it at all times, and particularly in warm weather, anything but a comfortable head-piece. These hats are similar in pattern and material, and have no real conformity with any other portion of the uniforms of the different organizations. The uniform of one command may be dark blue, that of another scarlet, and that of a third white, with various trimmings; while they all have the same pattern hats of black beaver-like material, with their radiated "pitched-forward" glazed tops. In this particular, however, our German organizations have made at least a change; but whether for the better they can best tell. It is our impression that the Prussian helmet or Pickelhaube is by no means easy for the head; and a hat, military or otherwise, should be not only ornamental, but comfortable. Moreover, the present military hats introduce nothing original, all being copied from those worn by foreign troops; the full-dress pattern now in vogue in the National Guard being of the French chasseur style. We have frequently wondered why Yankee ingenuity has never originated some style of head-gear that might be termed American in all its points, and at the same time be ornamental and give comfort. An attempt in this has at last been made by Mr. John Schuller, one of the artistic designers of Butterick & Co., New York. Mr. Schuller is a member of the Seventh, and therefore, in regard to the present style of hats, "knows how it is himself." After many months' delay he has turned out his first sample, which is now on exhibition at Deeken's Military Emporium, Grand street, New York. The new style of full-dress hat, which is patented, is made of felt, colors to suit that of the uniform and trimmings. In shape it is something like the Scotch Glengarry cap, and its top is made of felt, is convex, oval in form, inclining slightly from the front. The sides of the hat are likewise formed of felt, covered with light cashmere, the base being covered, in perfect conformity with shape of the hat, with patent leather. The sample made is for the Seventh regiment, the top being of gray, and sides white, with gold cord trimmings; but the regiments adopting this pattern can have them made so as to conform in every respect to the uniforms of the members. This is one of the important features of the new hat not generally found in any other pattern. The sample exhibited is perhaps a little heavier than the hat now worn, but that will be overcome by the use of thinner felt in the future. The highest point of the hat is five and a half inches, the lowest two and three-quarter inches, and it is so made as to entirely avoid the objectionable pressure on the forehead. It can be worn with a pompon or plume, and in appearance is novel as well as handsome, and comfortable in every respect, ample ventilation being introduced forward and in the rear, giving a free current of air with the motion of the body forward. This hat seems likely to create quite a revolution in the present style of military head-wear, and we welcome Mr. Schuller's new style of putting a hat on the military heads of our National Guard.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST BATTALION EXCURSION.—Companies E and G, commanded respectively by Captains Turner and Webber, visit Norwalk, Conn., next week. The battalion will leave New York on Monday morning, July 22, and return Tuesday night, remaining away two days and one night. The battalion will be received by Company D, Eighth regiment C. N. G., and by the mayor and citizens. Nothing will be left undone to make the trip pleasant and agreeable to all who participate. The regimental band and the members of the Veteran Association and many of the officers of the regiment will accompany the battalion, and nothing apparently has been left undone toward making this one of the pleasantest excursions ever proposed by any one portion of this regiment. The men, we observe per circular, are to carry their subsistence in their pocket-books, the real assessment being mainly for music and transportation. The battalion, if possible, propose offering Company H, of the Brooklyn Thirteenth, an escort to the train as it passes from the boat en route to Litchfield on a visit to Company H, Fourth Connecticut National Guard. So it will be observed early next week the Connecticut "woods will be full of them" and New York and Brooklyn boys luxuriating in the hospitable favors of the "wooden nutmegs."

A SUN-STUCK MILITARY CRITIC.—Probably the majority of our readers have read the remarkable description of a dress parade at West Point as viewed by a citizen, contained within the pages of the West Point "Scrap-Book," and published some time since in the columns of the JOURNAL. Nothing before or since published has met our eyes which would compare with it, until we observed the following military mixture in the columns of the Saratoga Sun, which, on the occasion of the Seventh's encampment, thus launches off with the purpose of giving its non-military readers a vivid description of a

### DRESS PARADE,

which, to the visitors, is the most imposing and pleasing feature of the day. As preliminary to this the "assembly" is sounded at 4:50 p. m., and then there is hurrying to and

fro; the camp is all astir; then comes the "sergeant's call," and the "adjutant's call;" a battery of artillery booms out a lively national salute as the "Stars and Stripes" and the "regimental flag," borne and escorted by eight of the largest and finest looking body of men in all the hundred, take their position. And then the ten companies, all in full-dress, come marching out of their respective "company streets" and form in line to right and left of colors. While all this is going on under command of the adjutant, the colonel stands at a distance of sixty paces in front, calmly but critically watching every movement of the companies and their commandants. When the line is formed, the band marches at common time down the front to the extreme left, and back again at quick time to their proper position on the right. Then the adjutant, at a brisk pace, after bringing the regiment to a "present," marches directly toward the colonel, halts twenty paces away, salutes, and says "parade is formed," having done which he moves on past, behind, and to the left of the colonel, and waits for orders. The regiment is now in the hands of the colonel, who successively commands, "shoulder arms," "order arms," "shoulder arms," and then "to the rear—open order"—(at which the non-commissioned officers march backward ten half paces to the rear, and the commissioned officers four full paces to the front) "march," adds the colonel, when the whole rear rank steps backward six half paces. The regiment is now ready for inspection, and General James McQuade, Inspector-General of the State of New York (successor to our General Geo. L. Bacheiler), walks down to the front, up the rear to the extreme right, and then takes position for the whole regiment to march in full review before him; meantime the band is playing, and the whole movement made in the most excellent and soldier-like manner. After a few other preliminaries the colonel proclaims "parade is dismissed," the commissioned officers start off to their quarters, and the command of each company, till "break ranks," devolves upon the orderly sergeants. Dress parade is substantially the same each day, but may vary in a few particulars. Guard mounting, supper, and the evening gun at sunset finish the day, and at 10 o'clock the lights are put out, and all the men, save the sentinels, are supposed to have gone to bed.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—Company H of this regiment, Captain Hull, has completed its arrangements for the Litchfield trip. The Company will leave Brooklyn on the evening of the 23d by special boat for Norwalk; at the latter place will take the Norwalk and Danbury train for Litchfield, arriving at break of day. After breakfast the company will be received by Company H, of the Fourth Connecticut N. G., Captain Shumway, and together make a short parade. The remainder of the day will be devoted to various amusements, including music "by the band" on the Green in the afternoon. In the evening a ball will take place in honor of the visitors. At midnight the company will depart for home, arriving early in the following morning. We understand that the Litchfield people have made extensive preparations toward giving the Brooklyn "boys" a happy reception. General Jourdan, the regimental commander, and staff, accompany the excursionists. The company will number sixty muskets. Capt. Hull in orders announces that Company H "having received and accepted an invitation from Company H, Fourth regiment C. N. G., to visit Litchfield, Conn., on the 24th, the best interests of the company require that every effort should be made by all the members thereof not only to accompany the command, but to induce members of good standing in other companies to do likewise; and that we may be the better prepared to do honor to ourselves and regiment, the following drills are hereby ordered: On Thursday, July 18, at the city armory, in fatigue uniform, at 8 o'clock p. m.; also on Monday evening, the 22d inst., at the same hour and place in fatigue uniform with knapsacks packed and overcoats rolled. At each of the above drills a punctual attendance is absolutely necessary. The company will assemble in full-dress uniform, with knapsacks packed and overcoats rolled, at the city armory on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 6 o'clock p. m., to proceed on the excursion to Litchfield, Conn. Fatigue jackets and an extra pair of white trousers will be packed in knapsack, fatigue cap will be hung on the left hip button on the back of coat."

THE TWENTY-THIRD'S NEW ARMORY.—The appropriation of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars by the Legislature of New York State for the purpose of providing suitable headquarters and a drill-room for the Twenty-third Infantry of Brooklyn has finally assumed some definite shape. The ground (sixteen city lots) was purchased some time since. It is contained in the open space adjoining the Brooklyn Rink, and running through from Clermont to Vanderbilt avenues and adjoining Myrtle avenue, and the plans have been submitted and accepted by the regimental commandant and regiment. The main front of the building will be on Clermont avenue, and will cover the entire width of the ground, one hundred and seventy-six feet. The style of architecture of the front will be what is known as modernized Gothic. It will be built of brick, with yellow stone trimmings, and will be ornamented with three towers, the centre tower being 109 feet high, and each of the others 73 feet. Passing through the main door, which will be 12 feet wide, the visitor will come to a wide vestibule, through which he passes to the first floor, which is on a level with the street. This floor is formed of a foundation of heavy, concrete cement, covered with a boarded floor, and for purposes of ventilation, two feet space is left on each side of the walls, and round the main floor, a space of eight inches wide and six inches deep is left, covered with perforated iron, for the purpose of introducing gas or any improved system of ventilation which might in the future be adopted. The main drill-room, which will occupy the main portion of the floor, will be one of the finest in the country. It will be 125 feet front by 181 feet deep, and the different companies, or the battalion itself, will be enabled to indulge in double quick *ad libitum*. On one side of the main

drill-room will be nine company rooms, each 17.2 by 39.4, furnished with lockers, arm-racks, and all the modern improvements. There will also be a reception and armorer's room on the same floor. The ceiling of the main drill-room will be formed by the roof of the building. The drill-room will be lit in the day time by windows on the roof, and at night by patent reflectors. The second floor will consist of a large gallery, covering the space not occupied by the main drill-room below, and will contain the colonel's and officers' rooms, as well as a large squad drill-room, 38.4 by 90. On this floor will be situated the janitor's apartments. A gallery will run around the front of the officers' quarters. The roof will probably be of iron.

The plans for the construction of this armory embody everything that could be desired or suggested for increasing the facilities for instruction, as well as for the individual comfort of the men. Safety and substantiability have also been considered, rather than ornament and elaboration. The main drill-room on the ground floor is considerably larger than that of the Seventh's, and entirely free from columns, the roof being semicircular, resting on solid two feet thickness of masonry, and supported by heavy iron braces. The gallery, extending around the front and one side, covering nearly 200 feet, will accommodate comfortably some thousand spectators, giving all a full view of the military movements below, without obstructing or encroaching thereon. The company rooms are on the main floor, occupying the north side toward Myrtle avenue. These will be neatly fitted up with revolving musket-racks capable of holding fifty guns, and the present plans propose water faucets and wash-basins in each room; but these, more than likely, will not be erected, as the expense it is considered may be spared, as their general utility is doubted, when it is remembered that provisions for washing, etc., have been made in other portions of the building. The manner of heating and lighting the building is most satisfactory, the main drill-room being lighted from the top, reflectors adding to the brilliancy of the gas. The rifle range, which is to extend 200 feet directly underneath the building and the company rooms, is one of the features of the new structure, and every possible means will be employed to have this short range as accurate and complete as art and money will allow. Colonel Ward proposed, in his instructions in this important part of the military movements of the regiment, to follow the rules and regulations set forth by the National Rifle Association, and to appoint or detail an officer as instructor of musketry, whose sole duty will be to instruct and look after this matter; and keep a complete record of the different scores. The exterior appearance of the armory will be solid as well as handsome, the four towers in front and the general architecture of the building having a very fine effect. The lowest bids for the construction of the building reach some \$24,000 more than the limit (\$10,000) allowed according to the appropriation; but some few alterations in the plans proposed will doubtless bring the amount within the limit, and by August next, it is thought, the ground will be broken for the erection of the long-talked-of and greatly-desired new home for one of the State's best militia regiments.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—The drum corps and drums of this command are undergoing repairs. Facetiously speaking, there are more *beats* in the corps than in the drums. Drum-Major Mehling, however, by his resignation, did what the so-called heads were forced to do—"go out;" consequently the corps lost its head, thereby rendering it useless. The officers, nevertheless, have put their heads together with a view of making it again an effectual institution. Captain John Mannhardt of Company C, and First Lieutenant August Friek of Company F, "Roehr Guards," have tendered their resignations; the former by reason of expiration of term of service, and the latter on account of *habedielustverloren*. During the drill of Lieutenant-Colonel Rueger's Cadet Corps, last week, Assistant Instructor Philip Finkelmeier was seriously injured by a stab received accidentally from a bayonet at the hands of one of the cadets. First blood in the Thirty-second.

FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE-MEETING COMPANY F, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The first annual competition for prizes took place at the regimental range, Clifton, N. J., on Saturday, the 6th instant. This was the first occasion in the United States of the holding of a rifle prize meeting conducted in accordance with the famous Wimbledon system, which now regulates all meetings in Great Britain, Belgium, India, Australia, Canada, and in fact all other English-speaking countries where the inherent love of the pastime prevails. The movement was started here in the beginning of the present year by Mr. Carmichael, who, coming to this country with the experience of an English volunteer and prize-winner in the Wimbledon meetings and Belgian *Tir Internationale*, joined Company F, Twenty-second regiment, and therein urged the formation of an association for the practice and improvement of rifle shooting. The matter was eagerly taken up by the company, and even by the regiment, and a committee was associated with him, consisting of Messrs. Clan Ranald, Brill, and McMurray, to organize a prize meeting this year. Captain Clan Ranald—himself an enthusiastic supporter of the movement, and an excellent shot—has been of invaluable assistance in the furtherance of the object of the National Rifle Association among the men of his command and the regiment. Such was the beginning of what, we have not the slightest



doubt, is destined to be here, as it is elsewhere, the prominent living feature of national-guard life, and to cast an entirely new phase and fascination over the history of our militia; and we are persuaded that it is a mere question of time when rifle shooting with us shall hold the same dignified position, and result in something akin to the famous annual three weeks' encampment at Wimbledon, where there will be an opportunity for the National Guard throughout the Union to meet on one common ground in friendly rivalry, finishing the meeting with a grand review or sham fight, instead of, as at present, each regiment frittering away most of its time and energies in maintaining and acting in what it illwisely believes to be its "independence," by having annual excursions or encampments.

The range has now been acquired for the use of the regiment, and has eight targets, made of the best wrought iron, which were made by Mr. W. Collins of New York from a pattern furnished from the British government stores, Fort Erie, Canada, by Lieutenant-Colonel Scoble, Secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association, to whose kindness the regiment is greatly indebted. This gentleman has shown a warm interest in the success of the movement on this side, and has done a great deal to assist this meeting and so indirectly promote the success of rifle shooting in this country. The Clifton range is pleasantly situated, about fourteen miles from New York, on the Erie railway, and is easy of access, and, we have no doubt, will prove an admirable training-school for the Twenty-second.

The weather was all that could be desired, and the shooting consequently was exceedingly good, in fact would have done credit to more experienced shots. Among the numerous spectators were General Johnson, chief of the State Arsenal; Colonel Porter, Major McGrath, Captains Briggs and Duckworth, and many other officers and members of the regiment. The weapon used was the new State Remington rifle, which, with the ammunition and tents, were kindly supplied by General Johnson, who remained present on the ground all day. The performance of the new piece gave the greatest satisfaction, and there can be no question that the high standard of the shooting was in a great measure owing to the excellence of the arm.

So many contestants having entered for the prizes it was found impossible to conclude the competitions in one day; consequently the finish was postponed till after the regimental practice on July 26, which has just been determined on by the Board of Officers. We shall then give a full detail of scores and prize winners.

**THE BOSTON MILITARY JUBILEE.**—The military of Boston closely following the musical jubilee were again exercised by "common" consent on the Fourth, several of its famous companies entering the grand prize drill military tournament, opened similar to last year for active competition. The companies most prominent in this enterprise were the Montgomery Light Guard, Jackson Guard, Sheridan Rifles, and Grattan Guard. Our Boston exchanges are profuse in their description of the "prize drill," and, strange to relate, for the first time the Montgomery Guard is reported among the acknowledged vanquished. The Boston Herald after the "battle" thus comments:

The recent prize drill is still the theme of conversation with many military men. The best of feeling exists between the respective companies, particularly on the part of the Montgomery Light Guard, which, after many brilliant successes, suffered defeat when it was least expected. The men acknowledge their weakness in the early part of the drill, and attribute it to an overweening confidence, which caused them to neglect drills. In justice to the Montgomerys be it said that the judges were of opinion that they excelled all their competitors in the last hour of the drill, and that their defeat was owing to unsteadiness and individual mistakes in the early part of the contest.

In relation to this drill and fancy movements, a contemporary publishes the following remarks of a correspondent:

It is quite evident that a change is gradually taking place in ideas of rifle drill from the sensational to the truthful. The individual drill on the "Fourth" is a proof of this, that although the general effect was not so successful as expected, yet it was so in particulars of the manual. We have had quite enough of the manual fever, to which late years everything else has been subservient. Where there is so much stress laid upon simultaneous movement, slight-of-hand dexterity slurring over will always occur; for the men will hurry a little that they may not compromise the whole. It may be pretty to see equal drill, but for all to do this and be correct is almost impossible without education in the first principles of personal set up and a true practice of the step. Military academies teach this at the outset, and there is no jumping at conclusions, or omissions of primary importance. The Montgomery Guard could in their best days drill with the musket as well, if not better, than a West Point cadet, and had they paid as much attention to the first lessons of the school of the soldier, they could have equalled them in these particulars also. The sensational, however, was part of their practice. As an illustration of this, the writer has seen a corps musket drilled to a marvel of dexterity, but at a "rest" or even "parade rest," instantly, with rare exceptions, fall into attitudes and positions which showed how superficial had been their practice. With the men well grounded in the first lessons, good discipline and respectable drill always appear; but I have often seen splendid manipulation of the musket with moderate discipline and inferior style; in the former case sufficient drill is easily sustained, and a good company; with the latter it is hard to retain numbers or reputation. The question that ought to govern the decision of the judges is, what is the probable service value of the corps in steadiness, presence of mind, and individual knowledge; in fact, how is it about using ammunition as in "fire firing," which is the best test of soldierly quality. In these prize drills, while under trial, there is commendable discipline, but it looks constrained as for the time being, and consequently there is a nervous appearance and stiffness to the company. The Jackson Guard, according to the above

reasoning, fairly won the first prize, and probably, with ammunition, would have preserved their steadiness the longest. The Sheridan Rifles deserved the second, and it is presumed the judges were biased by their deficiency in some technicalities of the movements. The Montgomery Guard having gained certain points in their common sense inspection, and superiority in certain company changes, received the second prize, though, in steadiness and look of wearing well, they were inferior to the Sheridans. The Grattan Guard must get rid of their zouave weakness, which looked careless beside the others—that is, they had less of manner, step, or drill of steadiness than the others. In conclusion of these comparisons: The Jackson Guard had fewer unseasoned men in the ranks; the Montgomery Guard appeared to have several comparatively new men, and evidently leaned too much on their old reputation. The Sheridans were a much finer looking set of men, or at least the men carried themselves better. It is hoped that the really efficient officers of these companies will labor on the necessities of the drill, and make the showy part of a secondary matter. Next year they must include skirmishing and blank cartridge file firing, which will settle the company worth at once.

**THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The contract for the purchase of a rifle range for this association on Long Island is already completed, and the title to the land will be given as soon as the necessary legal searches can be made. General Townsend has promptly added his approval of the purchase to that of Generals Shaler and Woodward, and there is now every prospect that the ground will be ready for practice by the fall. A surveyor is already busy mapping it out, and men will be set to work to get it into proper condition as speedily as possible. The ground selected is the shape of a parallelogram, with a base of about 900 feet, resting on the railroad, from which it runs back about 3,600 feet. This gives an extreme range of 1,200 yards, the ground being 300 by 1,200 yards. The association has the privilege of purchasing thirty acres in addition to the seventy already purchased, at the same price, within a year. The National Guard have reason to congratulate themselves that this movement for rifle practice has taken so hopeful a shape. Its progress thus far has involved much hard work on those with whom it originated; but they have been greatly assisted by the hearty and intelligent co-operation of the military authorities of the State, notably Adjutant-General Townsend and Generals Shaler and Woodward. The range is as eligibly located as it was possible to procure ground of the right character at a reasonable price. It is thirteen miles from Hunter's Point, and fifteen from the City Hall, and lies directly on the railroad, so that it can be reached from any of the up-town armories in an hour or less by ferry-boat and railroad.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**—The following is going the rounds of the press: The Twenty-fourth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. paraded on the Fourth at Troy. A contemporary has the following: "A promising first lieutenant appeared on parade Thursday minus epaulets. It was ascertained that he had pawned them. His captain had redeemed them, but would not permit him to use them. The colonel now takes interest in the case.".....A correspondent, writing from Cape May, says: "I know of no arrangement for the visit of the militia as yet. Can we not have Ninth New York or the Fifth Maryland? Does Philadelphia boast a continued supply of public spirit this year? It would be an easy matter to arrange something of a swell nature to come off here this summer. Give us a regiment, or a regatta, or two or three good balls, and of such is the kingdom of—Fashions.".....A young man, who has had over six years experience as clerk at regimental and at departmental headquarters in the Regular Army, desires a situation as clerk at some military headquarters in the National Guard of New York State (regimental, brigade, or division). Address Post-Office Box No. 120 Station A, New York city.....Captain Kreuscher's Eleventh brigade, Separate Troop, elected Anthony Behlen and Andrew Schmitt second lieutenant and first sergeant, respectively.....In our remarks on the parade of the Thirteenth, which occurred a few weeks since, we erroneously found fault with the movements of the sergeant-major. Since then we have been convinced of our error, and with great pleasure make the *amende honorable*.....Majors Van Cleef and Boyd, of the Thirteenth's Veteran Corps, propose "taking in" the trip of Company H to Litchfield, Conn.....Troop B, First Battalion Cavalry, Captain George Aery, held its annual practice on targets for prizes at Sultzer's East River Park on Tuesday last. The attendance was large, and the affair very happy in every detail.....The spirit of willingness exhibited by the members of the National Guard in this city to do duty on the Twelfth was conclusively shown by the manner in which the larger portion thereof assembled at the different armories. No orders of a direct character were issued calling them forth, but the men came forward of their own accord in anticipation of a "row." It was very apparent, however, that the rioters last year were more satisfied than the militia, many of whom were really "spoiling for a fight." Now that the Orangemen have exercised and been sustained in one of the privileges of American citizens, let them hereafter forbear, by abandoning the introduction of a factious display of foreign birth, of which Americans know or care little about.....Company G, Ninth Infantry, will go on an excursion, by *Sleepy Hollow and Pilgrim*, to Iona Island on July 31. Captain Pryor, as previously announced, will lead the company on this day, in his usual happy style.....Captains Lyons and Stevenson of the Twenty-third have been placed on the retired list.....The Sixth have not as yet secured new quarters, but its champion company, H, Captain Max Zenn, will leave the armory and locate for a day or so, commencing August 6, at Jones's Woods. By the way,

Colonel Sterry has again assumed command of the regiment, his leave of absence having expired.....The Ninety-sixth propose a veteran association, under ex-Colonel Krehbiel. ....One of the main reasons for the decimation of the ranks, on the Fourth of July parade in this city, was the frequency of halts during the march. Men on these occasions did not fall down from prostration, as a rule, but "fell out" to refresh themselves with cool and fiery drinks, and in most instances these men were absent at the command "column forward." The weather was almost unbearable; and it would have been far better for the division commander to have shortened the route instead of "going the whole thing;" and, as a consequence, suffer the troops to exhibit so censurable a lack of good discipline as straggling.....The armorer of the Seventh, Mr. Daniel Edwards, is undoubtedly one of the most faithful, industrious, and honest men in the State. The members of the Seventh look upon "Dan" as honesty personified; and his modest deportment and quiet willingness to oblige and please all—a difficult matter, by the way—has won him the highest esteem of every member, recruit, and veteran. The watch presented to Mr. Edwards at the Seventh's encampment was a merited appreciation of his past services, but, in the words of "Dan," not needed to make him more faithful to the interests of the regiment to which he is attached. One of the "features" of "Dan's" character is that no member of the regiment has yet been able to give him a fee for an individual favor. We fear "Dan" would never make a good politician.....Companies B and C, Fifth Infantry, Captains Kloeber and Ploeger, paraded on Tuesday next for target practice at Hamilton Park, Sixty-ninth and Third avenue.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 1, 1872. }

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York during the month of June, 1872:

Eighth Division—Major James P. White, Jr., aide-de-camp, with rank from June 14, vice Theo. D. Barnum, resigned; Captain Edward H. Morris, aide-de-camp, with rank from June 14, vice J. P. White, Jr., promoted.  
First Brigade—Major Rowland M. Hall, inspector, with rank from May 28, vice E. Gilson, resigned; Captain W. W. Mali, aide-de-camp, with rank from May 28, vice R. M. Hall, promoted; First Lieutenant W. W. Astor, aide-de-camp, with rank from May 28, vice W. W. Mali, promoted.  
Twenty-second Brigade—Major J. De Forest Nichols, surgeon, with rank from June 17, vice E. E. Lee, deceased.  
Twenty-fourth Brigade—Captain Rhessa Griffin, Jr., commissary of subsistence, with rank from May 24, vice James S. Leach, resigned.  
Twenty-eighth Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Blood, assistant adjutant-general, with rank from June 25, vice S. Clough, resigned.  
Third Cavalry—Jacob Beyer, major, with rank from May 29, vice H. Wisner, resigned; John F. Pick, first lieutenant, with rank from May 15, vice F. Boraholdt, promoted; Diedrich Berje, second lieutenant, with rank from May 15, vice J. B. Speckles, declined; Joseph Lindauer, second lieutenant, with rank from May 22, vice G. M. Hoffman, commission vacated; Julius Sack, second lieutenant, with rank from May 22, original.  
Battery B, First Division—Ernst Foeller, first lieutenant, with rank from May 27, vice H. Hillebrand, removed from district.  
Third Infantry—Franklin T. Davis, captain, with rank from June 4, vice James B. Spicer, resigned; Daniel B. Horton, second lieutenant, with rank from June 4, vice F. T. Davis, promoted.  
Ninth Infantry—Chas. R. Braine, colonel, with rank from June 4, vice James Fisk, Jr., deceased; James H. Hitchcock, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from June 4, vice Charles H. Braine, promoted; Dew S. Kittle, major, with rank from June 4, vice J. R. Hitchcock, promoted.  
Twelfth Infantry—Chas. E. Sprague, captain, with rank from June 25, vice Knox McAfee, resigned.  
Twenty-first Infantry—Henry F. Clark, adjutant, with rank from June 15, vice Geo. H. Williams, promoted.  
Twenty-eighth Battalion of Infantry—William Treys, first lieutenant, with rank from April 18, vice W. W. Vanderhoof, resigned.  
Thirty-second Infantry—Theodore Hellstern, captain, with rank from March 15, vice John Wissel, resigned.  
Thirty-fifth Infantry—Chas. B. Fowler, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from June 21, vice Wm. Reynolds, deceased; Marcus L. Reed, first lieutenant, with rank from May 25, vice Daniel Eames, dismissed; Wm. B. Wright, second lieutenant, with rank from May 25, vice C. M. Sigourney, promoted; Chas. M. Sigourney, quartermaster, with rank from June 21, vice F. S. Hubbard, promoted; Barney Patnor, adjutant, with rank from June 21, vice C. B. Fowler, promoted.  
Fifty-first Infantry—William Kearney, quartermaster, with rank from June 1, vice J. G. Dunn, retired with former colonel.  
Fifty-fourth Infantry—Edward Witherspoon, first lieutenant, with rank from June 12, vice W. J. Winfield, resigned.  
Fifty-fifth Infantry—Charles W. Fuller, colonel, with rank from May 28, vice William B. Allen, resigned; Henry J. Boehr, major, with rank from May 28, vice C. W. Fuller, promoted.  
Sixty-fifth Infantry—Joseph W. Smith, quartermaster, with rank from April 1, vice John Hauale, resigned.  
Seventy-fourth Infantry—Sylvester F. Eagan, second lieutenant, with rank from July 21, 1871, original.  
Eighty-fourth Infantry—Charles H. Hankinson, second lieutenant, with rank from May 28, vice J. McAndrews, deceased; Wm. H. Head, captain, with rank from June 21, vice G. E. Helm, resigned.  
Ninety-sixth Infantry—Max Ebber, adjutant, with rank from May 13, vice F. Seidel, resigned; Otto Meyer, quartermaster, with rank from May 13, vice N. Mueller, resigned.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard State of New York have been accepted during the same period:

Eighth Division—Theo. D. Barnum, aide-de-camp and major, June 14.  
Fifth Brigade—Wm. H. Coughlin, inspector, June 24.  
Twenty-fourth Brigade—Jas. S. Leach, commissary of subsistence, June 3.  
Twenty-fifth Brigade—Arndt Rosenthal, engineer, June 29.  
Thirty-first Brigade—Geo. A. Williams, quartermaster, June 14.  
Battery K, First Division—Geo. Hillebrandt, second lieutenant, June 11.  
Twenty-eighth Battalion of Infantry—Julius C. Rappold, surgeon, June 24; Fred. Schneff, second lieutenant, June 25.  
Battery of Artillery—Geo. Lederman, second lieutenant, June 29.  
First Battalion of Cavalry—John Doering, second lieutenant, June 29; Michael Gomond, second lieutenant, June 29.  
Third Infantry—Adam Palm, Jr., second lieutenant, June 24.  
Fifth Infantry—Henry Haman, captain, June 3.  
Seventh Infantry—Geo. G. Mecham, second lieutenant, June 22.  
Ninth Infantry—G. A. Fuller, captain, June 29.  
Thirteenth Infantry—John W. Miles, Jr., first lieutenant, June 24.  
Twenty-second Infantry—John W. Castree, second lieutenant, June 14.  
Thirty-second Infantry—Fred. J. Karcher, major, June 11; Nicholas Laud, captain, June 14.  
Sixty-fifth Infantry—Fred. Gangnagel, first lieutenant, June 28.  
Seventy-fourth Infantry—Charles J. Wing, colonel, June 11.  
Eighty-fourth Infantry—John Burrows, first lieutenant, June 24; Alexander Boyd, second lieutenant, June 24; Geo. W. Adams, first lieutenant, June 29.  
Ninety-sixth Infantry—Wm. Morten, second lieutenant, June 4.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

A PAINTED window is to be placed in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the officers and men who went down in the *Captain*.

THE last census of the population of Russia exhibits an aggregate of 81,500,000 inhabitants. Of these 61,500,000 are in Russia proper.

THE committee of inquiry appointed to decide upon the best rifle to be introduced into the Turkish army, has decided in favor of the Henry-Martini weapon.

THE death of Captain Ackland, who was wounded at Corunna, and who, in accordance with the express desire of Sir John Moore who fell there, performed the last duty to his remains, recalls Charles Wolfe's well-known lines descriptive of the burial scene:

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,  
As his corse to the rampart we hurried."

FORT Monarca, at Nuevitas, Cuba, was struck by lightning on the night of July 10. The powder magazine exploded instantaneously with the stroke, and seven artillerymen of the garrison were killed. One of the rifled cannons was carried a distance of fifty yards from its embrasure. Fort Monarca was built in 1869 by the city of Nuevitas, and was presented to the government in 1870.

SIXTY years ago, M. Lewis Herbert, of Chelsea, used plumbago in a very refined state, as a substitute for oil, in diminishing the friction of the rubbing parts of the clock. He applied it to a sidereal time-piece, in January, 1816, between which period and 1837, the time-piece was cleaned three times without renovating the plumbago, the friction places being only wiped with a fine muslin rag. In a communication to the Society of Arts, in 1837, eleven years after the plumbago had been applied only once, he states that the time-piece was going as well as ever. He found great difficulty in applying it to the jewelled pallets of the escapement, but got over this by applying it to the friction plane of the teeth of the swing wheel; and he adds, "so, ever since, the clock has gone without oil."

By the premature bursting of a 400 lb. common shell in the chase of an 18-ton gun, at Shoeburyness, June 18, the inner steel tube was cracked in three places at the muzzle. The gun had to be dismantled and returned to the Royal Arsenal for repair. The fuse composition is supposed to have been dislodged by the action of the front studs in coming into bearing 12 in. from the muzzle. As this accident does not occur in the 25-ton guns, which have a sharper spiral, the supposition is that the reduction of the latter shell, one calibre in length, has contributed to their more perfect rotation, and to the safety of those guns, but at the cost of great loss of shell power, the common shell of the 18-ton gun being more formidable than that of the 11-in. 25-ton or the 35-ton gun.

ACCORDING to a report presented to the German Reichstag, it appears that in order to complete the establishment of the German navy by 1877, a gross sum of \$35,018,910 will be required in addition to an annual appropriation of \$6,400,000, we employ the American monetary standard for the nonce, already voted. The strength of the German navy, as fixed in 1867, was to consist of 16 ironclad frigates, 20 sloops of war, and 8 despatch boats. At the close of 1871, there had been built 5 ironclad frigates, 2 sloops of war and 5 despatch boats. There are now building 4 ironclad frigates, 4 sloops of war, and 2 despatch boats. The 4 ironclads now building are the *Hansa*, the *Great Elector*, the *Frederick the Great*, and the *Borussia*. The amount required for completing the German navy is distributed as follows: For ironclad frigates, \$16,110,600; for sloops of war, \$4,800,288; for despatch boats, \$206,400; and \$6,808,000 for arming the fortifications of Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. The report presented to the Reichstag advocates the acquisition of secure naval stations abroad to facilitate the operations of the German fleet.

ALL the articles of the French Army Bill, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, have now been voted, and the bill itself will shortly become law. The principle of compulsory service has been accepted, and at the same time skillfully outflanked by M. Thiers and its other opponents, who fear to see all Frenchmen soldiers, and the army turned into a national rather than a government force. In future, every Frenchman will be a soldier, with the exception of the second portion of the contingent, which will be drilled for six months, ecclesiastical students, medical students, law students, Oriental language students, etc.; lads being brought up as teachers 4 per cent. of the conscripts who can show just cause why they should be allowed to remain at home. There are certain conditions appended to these exemptions, but a less experienced coachman than Dan O'Connell would drive a four-in-hand through them, and it will be many years before any material difference will be visible in the constitution of the French army. That the troops may be greatly improved, and that the task is not so difficult, is clear, from the change for the better which has taken place within the last few months. The army has not only recovered from the dilapidation into which it had fallen; it looks better than it did under the Empire; the discipline is more strict, and the men appear to have recovered their spirits and to be well set up. We shall have an opportunity of seeing them massed on Sunday at Longchamps.

ON the Continent, and especially in Italy, the idea that properly prepared paper fabrics may be employed successfully as armor-plating material has never been abandoned, and so early as 1880, Signor Muratori, a colonel in the Italian army, commenced investigations and experiments upon the subject, which he has prosecuted ever since. In 1863 the attention of Victor Emanuel was drawn to the results he had achieved, and which had obtained the approval of a body of officers in the Italian army. In 1868 the matter was submitted to the notice of the Emperor Napoleon, who caused experiments to be conducted at Chalons. The French report speaks in very sanguine terms of the invention, and indicates the manner in

which it could be utilized for the protection of vessels. After some delay further trials were commenced, but before any action was taken war with Germany was declared, and this matter, in common with a thousand others, was swept aside to make way for the pressing requirements of the time. Colonel Muratori is now in England making arrangements for an exhaustive trial of the armor, which has been approved of by several naval officers who have seen it, and who express an opinion that most valuable service may be rendered by it.

FRANCE, in accordance with a treaty with Germany just ratified, undertakes to pay the sum of three milliards still due to Germany in the following manner: 1. One half milliard of francs in two months after the exchange of ratifications of the present convention. 2. One half milliard of francs on February 1, 1873. 3. A milliard of francs on March 1, 1874. 4. A milliard of francs on March 1, 1875. France may, however, anticipate the payments falling due on the 1st of February, 1873; 1st of March, 1874; and 1st of March, 1875, by paying instalments, which must amount at least to 100,000,000, but which may extend to the total amounts of the sums falling due at the periods before mentioned. In the event of any payment by anticipation the French government shall inform the German government one month previously. The Emperor of Germany will cause his troops to evacuate the Departments of the Marne and the Haute Marne fifteen days after the payment of one half milliard; the Departments of the Ardennes and the Vosges fifteen days after the payment of the second milliard; the Departments of the Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle, as also the *arrondissement* of Bellecourt, fifteen days after the payment of the third milliard and of the interest remaining due. After the payment of two milliards France reserves to herself the right of furnishing to Germany for the third milliard financial guarantees, which shall be substituted for territorial guarantees if thus accepted and recognized as sufficient by Germany. Until the complete evacuation of the French territory the departments successively evacuated in conformity with article 2 shall be neutralized in a military sense, and must not receive any other bodies of troops than the garrisons which shall be requisite for the maintenance of order. France shall construct no new fortifications in them, nor extend those already existing. The Emperor of Germany engages on his part not to construct in the occupied departments any other fortified works besides those now existing there.

## THE THIRTY-FIVE TON GUN AT SHOEBURY-NESS.

(From the London Engineer, June 28, 1872.)

THE trial of the powers of the 35-ton gun against plates at Shoeburyness on the 20th inst., is a most important event in the history of the science of armor-punching. To give it due weight we must bear in mind the enormous difference in power between this gun and those of 25 tons weight. For example, a vessel is in construction for Russia—the *Heracles*—which is to carry armor on, at all events, portions of the hull, which professes to set at defiance our 11-in. or 12-in. guns of 25 tons at any range exceeding about 1600 yards. This armor it is calculated our 35-ton gun should pierce at at least 3000 yards range. Again the heaviest armor proposed for any of our own ships of war is that for portions of the *Thunderer* and *Devastation*, which consists of 15½ in. iron and 15 in. of teak backing. This ought to keep out the two 25-ton gun projectiles at a little over 200 yards' range; nay, we believe our naval authorities consider that such armor is proof up to the muzzles of these guns, yet the 35-ton gun was expected to pierce it at about 1000, if not at 1200 yards.

The gun was mounted at seventy yards only from the target known as No. 33, being placed so as to fire direct on the uninjured portion of it. This structure does not exactly resemble the side of any vessel in the service. We have already estimated its resistance as about equivalent to 140 tons per inch circumference, judging from the effects produced on it by the projectiles of the 10-in. gun when fired with powers 152.7 and 103.9 foot tons per inch circumference. It was clearly useless to fire the 35-ton gun, with a power per inch of 219 or 320 foot-tons at the muzzle, at a structure of this kind at so short a range as seventy yards. Hence the target was strengthened so as to make it about a match for the gun, by the addition of a 4-in. plate fixed in front of it, which was supported round its edge by the insertion of a frame of 6-in. battens of oak, leaving everywhere except just round the edge an air space of 6 in. between the strengthening plate and the face of No. 33 target proper. The rough calculations we made as to the value of increased thickness of iron to a target of about these dimensions have rather led to the estimate of about twenty being the equivalent for each additional inch of plate. This would bring the figure of 140 up to 220, or as nearly as possible the power of the shot at the muzzle of the gun. One fact, however, must not be overlooked. There was an air space of 6 in. Great objections were expressed by high naval authorities to the introduction of such an element of uncertainty, and not without reason, for it was urged that if a projectile met with sufficient resistance to disintegrate it in any way in its passage through the first plate, the air space would be quite sufficient to prevent the effect on the target proper being that of a concrete mass. In fact, in certain cases an air space has been found to produce the total dispersion of the fragments of a fractured shot, which, although perhaps split, might probably have passed through the same space of solid wood in some measure as a single body. Major Palliser did not appear to object at all so decidedly, probably considering that the 4-in. were not sufficient to fracture the 700 lb. projectile to any appreciable extent. We have quoted these opinions expressly because the result of each round may be found extremely instructive with reference to the question thus raised.

After firing two "scaling charges" the practice commenced. The first round consisted of the Palliser projectile now employed either as shot or shell, filled with a

bursting charge of 9 lb. of powder. The result was that the shell buried itself in the target to a depth which could only be guessed, but which in all probability extended to within an inch or two of the inside skin. At the back of the target only a few nuts were started, and the skin slightly bulged and opened, but the entire framework and structure on which the target is fixed had at the moment of impact been forced back, for a crack in the earth was, as it were, sprung along the hinder face of each beam, in some cases as wide as two inches. The strengthening plate in front had lost its frame, and was leaning against the iron face of the target proper. The second round was fired at a different part of the target in this condition—that is, at No. 33 target, strengthened by a 4-in. plate lying loose against its face, instead of being fixed with battens and 6-in. air space. The projectile was in this case fired as a shot, it having been thought the burst had injured the effect of the last round. The result was most remarkable. The projectile got its head and shoulders, if we may so express it, completely through the skin on the inside of the entire target, the head shivering forward and leaving the walls of the body held in the backing and back plates of the target with a complete hole in the centre through which daylight was visible, the shell walls standing in the target something like the brass of the eyelet-hole in the leather of a boot. Thus 18½ in. of iron and 12 in. of teak had been completely perforated, the head and fragments having passed on as "langridge," leaving a most undeniable leak in the ship's side. Probably this feat is as yet quite without parallel; but this is not the only thing to notice. It would have been difficult to have fired two rounds from which much more was to be learned. Under the circumstances the existence of air space was certainly not to be regretted.

Let us see what happened. The target was, as far as could be calculated, an exact match for the gun at the muzzle, supposing the projectile to be flying without "wobbling," which, considering its quick twist, is more likely to be the case than with that of the lighter 12-in. gun. In one instance the projectile failed to penetrate; in the other it penetrated most effectually. Why was this? Without wishing to ignore the possibility of some accidental variation in effect—for example, the second shot made a hole which just impinged on the junction of two of the 6-in. plates, so that this shot may have met with rather less resistance than the first, there are causes quite sufficient to account for the difference. In the first case the shell had a bursting charge, which doubtless acted as it penetrated through the 4-in. front plate. One proof of this is the blowing away of the 6-in. battens enclosing the air space between the target proper and the 4-in. front plate. The shell then having become disintegrated, and, moreover, having wasted some of its explosive force in the air space, fell with greatly diminished power on the target proper. That it failed to penetrate was a natural consequence, though, of course, the bursting taking place as soon as it did might have also prevented the shell from doing justice even to a target without any air space. On the occasion of the second round there was no bursting charge, and, indeed, but little air space, hence the projectile entered with its full force into the target and 4-in. plates almost as one structure. That it penetrated so well, is a matter reflecting great credit on the Royal Laboratory, for the metal must have been most excellent; and we may mention by the way that the front portion projecting through the skin was quite cool to the touch—probably hardly above 90 deg. of temperature—a few seconds after the delivery of the blow.

To sum up the lessons to be learned from these two rounds: (1) It appears that the power of penetration of the 35-ton gun is fully up to what could have been expected. In fact, while we may congratulate ourselves on the result being so close to what would be supposed from our diagram of May 17 (taking the estimate we gave for this *very target* in the article accompanying the same, and making the rough addition of twenty per inch of iron which we have used on previous occasions), it is clear that the power of the gun is by no means over-estimated on that table, although this objection has been urged by high authorities. (2) It appears as if the power of shot, as compared with shell was, under some circumstances, greater than has generally been thought. Lastly, it would seem desirable to make a further trial of the effect of air spaces on shell and shot.

All things considered, there is, perhaps, as much reason to congratulate ourselves on the power of our 35-ton gun and its projectiles as on anything that has been tried for a long time, although we do not doubt that this very gun would be capable of producing still greater results had it been a little longer and so able to burn a larger charge of powder. We believe that an improvement in this respect will form the chief characteristic of the proposed heavy gun for land service.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. M. C. Wheeler, Wolcottville, Ct., has used a Wheeler & Wilson Lock-stitch Machine constantly since 1858 in family sewing, with no expense for repairs, and only two needles broken. See the new improvements and Woods' Lock-stitch Ripper.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 5/10 cents each.]

BROWNSON—ROBERTS.—July 10, First Presbyterian church, of Yonkers, Lieutenant WILLARD H. BROWNSON, U. S. Navy, to ISABELLA K., daughter of H. A. Roberts. (No cards.)

BROWN—ELLIOTT.—At the residence of the bride's father, at Kirkwood, Mo., on the 10th inst., by Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, D.D., Captain JAMES P. BROWN, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, to EMILY E., daughter of Richard S. Elliott, Esq. (No cards.)

CLARKE—HAYDEN.—At Rock Point, Oregon, July 1, 1872, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, W. L. CLARKE, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., to Miss MARY W. HAYDEN, of Vancouver, W. T. (No cards.)

## DIED.

SUTHERLAND.—On July 4, MARY, infant daughter of Colonel Charles and Elizabeth W. Sutherland, aged seven months.

GERRARD.—At Portland, Me., on Monday, July 8, 1872, Passed Assistant Paymaster HENRY GERRARD, U. S. Navy.